

The Yanks Are There!
Are You?

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KAISER'S ARMIES IN FLIGHT

U-BOAT SHELLS U. S. COAST; 4 BARGES SUNK

Crowds on Cape Cod
See One-Sided
Battle.

Orleans, Mass., July 21.—A German submarine attacked the tug Perth Amboy of the Lehigh Valley railroad and its four barges three miles off Cape Cod at 10:28 a. m. today. The one-sided battle lasted one hour and a half. The tug was burned to the water's edge by shell fire, while the barges Lansford and No. 748, No. 403, and No. 740 were sunk by gunfire.

The U-boat hurled many shells toward the mainland, some striking close in shore, and others were reported to have landed on the mainland—the first German shells to strike United States soil.

Amid the rain of shells, the raider was given an example of real American spirit.

Boy Waves Old Glory.

When the U-boat appeared off the jetty, little Jack Ainslie, the 11-year-old son of Capt. Charles Ainslie of the Lansford, sighted it. The boy at once ran to the cabin, but not in fear. When he returned he carried in his hands a small American flag. Leaning over the rail he waved the colors in defiance at the German.

Even this impotent exhibition of patriotism did not satisfy the lad. He shouted to his father that he was going to get his gun, a .22 caliber rifle, and return some of those shots which the raider was firing. But Capt. Ainslie restrained the boy. Shortly after this the captain was struck down as he superintended the launching of the small boat.

Three Are Wounded.

When the little flotilla of rowboats entered Nauset harbor, Jack Ainslie was sitting in the bow of the Lansford's life boat, holding the colors proudly erect. He was given a rousing cheer by the others, who rushed down the beach to help the refugees ashore.

The barges were bound from Gloucester for New York and only one was loaded, her cargo consisting of stone.

Of the forty-one persons, including three women and five children on board, three men—Capt. Ainslie of the Lansford and John Bolovich and John Vitis, Austrian members of the tug crew, were wounded. Capt. Ainslie probably will lose an arm. Vitis had a hand blown off. These two were sent to the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. Capt. Ainslie was wounded in both arms by shrapnel and was treated at the summer home of Dr. J. Danforth Taylor of Boston.

Witnessed by Large Crowds.

The attack was witnessed by large crowds of natives and summer visitors, who had flocked to the cape for the week end, seeking relief from the heat wave. All accounts agreed that the submarine's shooting was very bad. The torpedo work was no better. According to Capt. Ainslie, three torpedoes were launched at the tug and all went wild. The attack occurred only a few miles from the naval station at Chatham.

Two airplanes attacked the raider with bombs, according to Rear Admiral Brewster S. Wood, commander of the First naval district. The fire was returned, keeping the planes high. Finally, however, the U-boat submerged and was last observed heading south.

Caught Big Collier.

The tug was still afloat and it was thought she could be saved. The result of the raid was the sinking of barges valued in the aggregate at \$400,000 and the serious damage of a tug valued at \$100,000, at the expenditure of three torpedoes. It is estimated, costing the German government a total of \$45,000 and a quantity of ammunition.

The appearance of the raider so near the treacherous shoals and tide rips of the cape and her subsequent actions seemed assurance to the thousands of summer residents rather than consternation. The natives of the cape could not understand why it should waste time on a fleet of barges returning to sea port.

It was reported, however, that the tug was sought by the undersea boat in a large cove, northward. Two barges, the Arlington and the J. B. Jones, bound Orleans, shortly before the Perth Amboy was fired upon, but both were saved.

FROM A BERLIN REPORT OF THE BATTLE

(Copyright, 1918, by John T. McCutcheon.)



BOCHE WRITERS WAVER BETWIXT HOPE AND FEAR

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—The enemy did not surprise us by this well-prepared action, which was meant to have far-reaching objectives, the war correspondent of the Berlin National Zeitung telegraphs from the front. "Before the attack began there were partial actions, particularly from the Villers-Cotterets forest, which disclosed his intentions. "The loss of a strip of ground five kilometers in depth does not matter at all," he continues. "I have seen how in long trains of motor trucks our reserves were speedily driven to the new battlefield. The spirit of these troops was of the best, and everywhere the feeling is deeply rooted that the fighting which began on July 16 must bring the great decision of the war."

"Our successes have confronted the enemy with new tasks. Now, as before, our supreme army command knows, the initiative is fully in its hands. "In striking contrast to these utterances is the Lokol Anzeiger's review of the military situation on Friday evening. It says: "By these gigantic efforts of our opponents, our supreme army command is again confronted with a new situation and must take new measures unless it intends to enforce success immediately at a great cost of troops."

The writer adds that these new measures will require time for development in order to save lives. "Advantage with Foch. "AMSTERDAM, July 21.—The allied victory has created a deep impression throughout Holland. The Telegraph says that anything is possible; that the capture of 400 guns will fill the Germans with consternation. "The greatest importance of the victory, according to the Nieuws Van Den Dag, is the scoring of a tactical and partly even strategic success against the German commanders. "Tyd emphasizes the great strategic advantages achieved by Gen. Foch within a few hours."

British Munition Makers Threaten to Go on Strike

LONDON, July 21.—The ministry of munitions announced tonight that it had received word that at a mass meeting of munition workers at Birmingham today it was resolved to go on strike Wednesday night unless the embargo on skilled labor is withdrawn. The statement says the ministry is in close touch with the union leaders, both directly and through the ministry of labor.

THE WEATHER.

MONDAY, JULY 22, 1918.

Barometer, 5:34 a. m.; sunset, 8:19 p. m. Moon sets at 5:30 a. m. Tuesday.

For Chicago and vicinity—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, possibly becoming unsettled warm Monday, probably followed by cooler at night or on Tuesday; moderate southerly winds, becoming variable. For Illinois—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, possibly becoming unsettled, cooler in north portion Tuesday.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.

(Last 24 hours.)

MAXIMUM, 2:30 P. M. 83
3 A. M. 78 11 A. M. 87 7 P. M. 91
4 A. M. 78 Noon 88 8 P. M. 90
5 A. M. 75 1 P. M. 90 9 P. M. 89
6 A. M. 74 2 P. M. 92 10 P. M. 87
7 A. M. 75 3 P. M. 91 11 P. M. 85
8 A. M. 77 4 P. M. 91 Midnight 84
9 A. M. 81 5 P. M. 92 1 A. M. 83
10 A. M. 84 6 P. M. 91 2 A. M. 81
Mean temperature for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 83.5; normal for the day, 73; excess since Jan. 1, 64 degrees. Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0; excess since Jan. 1, .35 inch. Highest wind velocity, 16 miles an hour, from S. W. at 9:30 p. m. Relative humidity, 8 a. m., 89; 8 p. m., 34. For complete weather report see page 15.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Temp. Low prev. 7 p. m. High. Night.

New York 64 50 72 Clear
Boston 70 59 68 Fair
Washington 59 56 64 Cloudy
St. Louis 58 54 72 Fair
Galveston 64 55 80 Fair
San Francisco 64 74 88 Clear
Oklahoma 94 100 78 Fair
Madison Island 80 55 68 Clear

Allied Guns Bring Down 26 German Airplanes

PARIS, July 21.—Eleven German machines were downed by anti-aircraft guns yesterday. French and British aviators have made several raids into the battle zone and six tons of explosives were dropped on bivouacs, convoys, and concentration points of the enemy. "Second Lieut. Foncek downed seven machines in four days, making fifty-six machines that have been downed by this pilot."

Chicago Soldier Drowns in River at Camp Grant

Rockford, Ill., July 21.—[Special.]—Private Harry Winfield, fifty-first company, One Hundred and Sixty-first depot brigade, Camp Grant, was drowned while bathing in Rock River today. His home was at 5433 Michigan avenue, Chicago. His body was recovered.

WHY ALLIES LET GERMANS HOLD SOISSONS TOLD

PARIS, July 21.—The reason why French and American troops have not occupied Soissons is explained by Maj. De Civieux, military critic of the Matin. There have been apparently authentic reports since Thursday that Soissons had been taken. The military expert says that the chief interest at the present moment is with the troops advancing along the Ourcq river, east of Neuilly-St. Front, toward Oulchy-le-Chateau and Fere-en-Tardenois. He writes:

"The striking capture of Soissons might seem at first sight to be more important, but to hold the city and railway stations under our artillery fire from their heights to the east is sufficient, and it is the wisest policy, as an exaggerated movement eastward along the Aisne would expose our left to a flank attack, like that with which the German crown prince is struggling."

WARM WEATHER DRAWS THROGS TO LAKE FRONT

Real summer weather yesterday drew hundreds of thousands of Chicagoans to the water front and the parks seeking relief. The greater proportion of the immense crowd was absorbed by the bathing beaches, but the Municipal pier and Lincoln, Jackson, and Grant parks got their share of visitors. While the mercury did not mount above the 82 degree mark during the day, it seemed much warmer, largely on account of the cool weather of the last few weeks. Cooler weather is expected tonight, but it is expected to remain warm during the greater part of the day.

JACKIES SHUN GOETHE SHRINE

"The German Master Mind" waited in vain yesterday or seventy-five blue-jackets who had a rendezvous in his majestic shadow. It was at the foot of the Goethe statue that the guests of the Renaissance club were to foregather to participate in a picnic. The picnic took place as scheduled, according to Mrs. Joseph P. Birren, president of the club, but Goethe scanned the environs of Diversey parkway and Sheridan road in bronze parkway and saw nothing of it. When the attention of club officials was called to the inappropriateness of the picnic place it was promptly changed to the Altgeld monument, some little distance away.

YANKEES TAKE MORE CANNON AND PRISONERS

Drive Germans Back
at Every Point of
Attack.

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, D. C., July 21.—Prisoners captured by American troops in the offensive on the Aisne-Marne front up to 1 o'clock Saturday morning totaled by actual count 17,000, Gen. Pershing reported in his communique for yesterday, received tonight by the war department. Capture of 560 guns also is announced.

Despite counter attacks and rear guard actions of a desperate nature, the Americans advanced steadily. The towns of Courmelles, Rozet St. Albin, and Maubry had been entered before 1 o'clock Saturday morning. It is presumed that later reports will increase greatly the number of captures.

Statement by Pershing.

The text of Gen. Pershing's statement follows: "Section A—Between the Aisne and the Marne our troops again broke the enemy's resistance and continued their advance, taking many additional prisoners."

"Section B—It was reported at 6:30 o'clock on the evening of July 19:

"Aviators reported dense cloud of smoke covering the bridges over the Marne. This may be to hide a withdrawal. Large assembly of troops in the region southwest of Ville-en-Tardenois is reported by aviators. This may be for a counter attack on the center of allied attack of yesterday."

Counter Attacks Strong.

"German counter attacks were very strong today, especially from Aisne to Chaudun, where they seem to have reached the plateau west of Ploisy and to have taken Chaudun. Further south we progressed to Chouy and Neuilly-St. Front. On the Marne-Reims front the enemy appears on the defensive and we advanced slightly in places."

"It was reported 11:30 o'clock on the evening of July 19:

"Advance continues. Counter attacks thrown back. We have taken Courmelles and are near (west of) Villenotte, west of (about 500 meters) Plessier Huleu and have taken Rozet St. Albin Maubry. In the Rozet St. Albin region the Germans appeared to be fleeing, as few prisoners were made."

Tells Capture of 17,000.

"It was reported at 1 o'clock on the morning of July 20:

"We have taken 17,000 prisoners, actually counted, and 560 guns. At the north, near Soissons, we hold the Montagne-de-Paris, then further south we hold Courmelles. Villenotte is held by the Germans, but we are still advancing. We are just west of Tigny."

"Rozet St. Albin is ours. Maubry is ours. Above we are west of Plessier Huleu. We are making good progress during the night."

"Reported at 10:30 o'clock on

(Continued on page 2, column 5.)

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF BATTLE

PARIS REPORT

PARIS, July 21.—The official report issued by the war office tonight said:

The battle continues under favorable conditions along the whole front between the Marne and the Aisne. North of the Ourcq, driving back the enemy, we have progressed fighting in the region north of Villenotte, and on the south have advanced to the east of the general line of Tigny-Billy-sur-Ourcq.

South of the Ourcq we made an important advance beyond Neuilly-St. Front, occupying the heights east of La Croix and Griselles. Under the double pressure of the Franco-American forces between the Ourcq and the Marne, and the French units who crossed the river between Fosse and Charvres, the Germans were driven back beyond the line of Beau-St. Germain and Mont-St. Poe.

Chateau Thierry is widely freed to the north. Between the Marne and Reims the fighting was extremely violent. Franco-British and Italian troops attacked with indefatigable energy and captured St. Euphrase and Bouilly and made gains in the Ardre valley, Courton wood, and Bois du Rol. The British took four cannon and 400 prisoners.

BERLIN REPORT

Berlin, July 21.—The official report from the general headquarters tonight said:

A violent artillery duel on the Aisne was followed between Beaumont and Hamel by British infantry attacks, which were repulsed.

Between the Aisne and the Marne the enemy yesterday sought by the employment of new divisions to bring about a decision in the battle. The enemy was repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

The French subject peoples, Algerians, Tunisians, Moroccans, and Senegalese, were in the thick of the fighting and bore the main burden of the struggle. Senegalese battalions which were distributed among the French divisions as battering rams, stormed behind the tanks in advance of the white Frenchmen.

Americans, including black Americans, and Englishmen and Italians, fought between the French. After two

heavy days of fighting, the attacking strength of our troops again made itself fully felt. They had accustomed themselves to the enemy methods of attack, made without artillery preparation and based upon the massed employment of tanks, which at first caused them surprise.

The fighting of yesterday ranks in achievements of leaders and troops and in its victorious results on a level with former great fighting successes which have been gained on this battlefield.

On the heights southwest of Soissons the attacks of the enemy against the town, which were launched after the strongest drumfire, collapsed. Led by tanks, the enemy infantry rushed forward to the attack as many as seven times against the road from Soissons to Chateau Thierry, north of the Ourcq.

Northwest of Chateau Thierry our regiments, who during the last few weeks have over and over again vainly held their positions against many times repeated strong attacks by the Americans.

The Americans have suffered especially heavy losses, and during the night, undisturbed by the enemy, we withdrew our defenses in the territory north and northeast of Chateau Thierry.

On the southern bank of the Marne, after four hours of artillery preparation and under cover of a heavy fire and with numerous tanks, the enemy made combined attacks against the positions which had been evacuated by us during the previous night, which attacks uselessly beat against empty positions. Our partially flanking fire, which was directed from the northern bank, inflicted losses on the enemy.

Southwest of Reims the enemy brought up strong forces in an attack on the positions captured by us between the Marne and north of the Ardre. The English here came to the help of the French and Italians. As a result of our fire and counter thrusts they failed with heavy losses to the enemy.

The supplementary report issued tonight said:

Fresh fighting developed this evening between the Aisne and the Ourcq. On the front between the Aisne and the Marne French attacks have been unsuccessful.

ALLIED STEEL RING CLOSING ON GERMANS

Chateau Thierry Is
Taken with Many
Other Towns.

PARIS, July 21.—The allies have administered a crushing defeat to the armies of the German crown prince in the salient which ran down to the Marne river between Reims and Soissons. A large section north and east of Chateau Thierry, as well as that city itself, has been cleared of Germans.

Pursue Fleeing Foe.

The enemy is in full retreat followed closely by the French, Americans, British, and Italians. Thousands of them have been killed, other thousands are prisoners, and enormous numbers of cannon and other war supplies have fallen into the hands of the allies. In three days, the German hordes who threatened Paris have been defeated and put to flight. They are practically hemmed in on three sides and the allied ring is pressing closer and closer. The extent of the blow which the allies may deal now lies in the hands of Gen. Foch.

Win by "Pincers" Move.

The entente generalissimo is employing the famed "pincers movement." On the west side of the salient the Germans are being driven inward by the French and Americans, who have reached the line roughly drawn at Villenotte, north of the Ourcq, and to the east of the line, Tigny-Billy-sur-Ourcq, further south. They have also advanced east of Neuilly-St. Front, occupying the heights east of La Croix and Griselles.

Pursue Foe Over Marne.

Advancing from the south the allies have driven across the Marne at Fosse and Charvres and are pursuing the Germans beyond the line of Beau-St. Germain and Mont St. Poe.

Between the Marne and Reims, the east side of the salient—the allies—British, French, and Italians—are beating the Germans back westward into the trap. They have captured St. Euphrase and Bouilly and have made big advances in the Ardre valley.

Allies Make Big Advance.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, July 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—(Night.)—On the main battlefield between the Aisne and the Marne the Germans again have been driven back a considerable distance. They have been pushed back over the Soissons-Chateau Thierry road at several points north of the Ourcq. South of the river, under the combined pressure of French troops advancing from the west and the Franco-American forces who followed the enemy across the Marne, and who are now pushing him northward, the Germans fell back rapidly during the day, and tonight the allies were on a line marked by the villages of La

YANKEES WADE RIVERS TO FIGHT, SAYS FRENCHMAN

PARIS, July 21.—"The finest thing of the combat was the dash of the Americans," writes Lieut. Entraygues, the special correspondent at the front for the Temps, in describing the opening of the great counter offensive. "It was a fine thing to see those grand fellows, with their tunics thrown off and their shirt sleeves rolled up above their elbows, wading the rivers with the water to their shoulders and throwing themselves on the Boche like bulldogs."

"Any one who has seen such a sight," he goes on, "knows what the American army is good for henceforth and to the end of the war. At the sight of these men, magnificent in their youth, physical force, good temper and dash, the Germans fled 'with every leg' or surrendered without awaiting the order to throw away their arms and take off their suspenders, which is the first thing a prisoner is told to do in order that he may be compelled to keep his hands employed and out of mischief."

"The Germans hurried toward our lines gripping their trousers, haggard and mad with terror. "Would that every mother in France who has lost a son in the war could have seen that epic sight. They would have seen themselves revenged, and it would have been some consolation to them in their sorrow."

Pershing Indian Scouts Once Helped Hunt Villa

El Paso, Tex., July 21.—Indian scouts mentioned in today's dispatches from the American army on the Marne are Apaches, recruited from the White Mountain reservation of eastern Arizona.

Many of them had been acquainted with the mountains, deserts, and trails of Chihuahua since the Geronimo campaign, and were obtained by Gen. Pershing in 1915 when he went into Mexico after Francisco Villa and his followers, following the attack by Villa on Columbus, N. M.

When the expeditionary forces went to France the Indian scouts manifested willingness to go along to hunt Germans and Gen. Pershing took them with him.

The Chicago Tribune New York Times Cable Service

BY EDWIN L. JAMES—Telling how the strategy of Gen. Foch resulted in great German defeat. Page 1.
BY WALTER DUBOIS—Battle experience has already made American novice troops appear like veteran soldiers. Page 3.
BY PHILIP GIBBS—Scott's victory at Metz shows German man power is rapidly waning. Page 1.
BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT—American army arriving so far ahead of schedule makes possible the opening of the real allied offensive. Page 4.

NEW YORK SENDS DOCUMENTS IN KING WILL CASE

New York, July 21.—[Special.]—Detective Jones of District Attorney Swann's staff, left New York today for Chicago with documents wanted in connection with the King will contest in which Gaston B. Means is a prominent figure.

The documents, filling two large steamer trunks, consisted of letters and evidence accumulated by the district attorney prior to the trial of Means at Concord, N. C., last summer, when he was acquitted of the murder of Miss Maude A. King.

Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooley had been requested to send on the documents.

The hearing of the King case will be resumed today before Probate Judge Horner.

RIVER CHILLS HIS SUICIDE ARDOR; NOW HE'S IN CELL

Ernest Brothouts, 69 years old, of 601 North La Salle street, was locked up in the Chicago avenue station last night following an attempt to drown himself in the river at Erie street. He was seen to leap into the river by two policemen. When he found himself in the water he shouted lustily for help. "Save me for my wife," he cried. "I've been sick and out of work, but now I want to live for her sake." A bottle of poison was found in his pocket, but it was untouched.

BATTLE BAPTISM ONLY RITE YANK NOVICES NEEDED

They're Fighting Now Like Seasoned Soldiers, Full of Confidence.

BY WALTER DURANTY.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
(Copyright 1918.)

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, July 21.—I spent this afternoon on the heights above the Marne in the loop between Fosse and Mesy, where the American soldiers broke the German attempt to cross the river on July 15.

Today by a startling turn of fortune it was the allied infantry that, attacking on the north bank of the river far to the left and right hand of the enemy, effected the crossing. No German, save dead or prisoners, remained.

I visited an American battery firing steadily on the rear and right flank of the retreating Boches. As the young captain in charge—a New Yorker with West Point training—led me to a forward observation post overlooking the German positions on the opposite bank, he gave an account of the battle that illustrates the rapid growth of the American army from a force in war to experienced soldiers.

Reached France in Spring. A few weeks ago his division was moved into line after a brief training with a French unit subsequent to its arrival in France in the late spring. Its first taste of war was helping to check the German drive in the region of Chateau Thierry. Tried by the fiery ordeal of the past week it is now ready to take the hardest knocks and give them back with interest.

"I hope you are not nervous," the captain said as he walked forward through the appalling stench of carnage.

"There are no live Fritzies round here any more, but their guns are still pretty busy. For us it is a nice peaceful day compared with the hell they looked on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. The French interpreter with us said it was as bad as anything he had known at Verdun. Poor devil, they got him the second night."

Evidence of Battle Hell.

The words were punctuated by the ceaseless roar of allied guns and the occasional crash of German shells on the road a hundred yards to our right, but there was a shell hole literally every few yards from the gaping crater of the big "coaly" to the oval furrows that meant gas. The evidence was so convincing that there was no exaggeration in what he said. He continued: "Mind you, don't trip over this telephone wire snaking everywhere. The bombardment has cut the system all to bits. That's one thing we'll fix differently in the future. And there'll be more digging, too. We had some trenches and dugouts, as you can see, but you can never have too much protection, and no work is wasted that may save lives. This was our forward observation post most of the time—as we reached the edge of the woods above the river at the beginning we had another further down the slope in the first infantry position."

Work of One Lieutenant.

One of our lieutenants did fine work in connection with that. To maintain liaison he galloped back and forth all morning on horseback under a terrific fire. Eight horses were demolished in the process, but by a miracle the boy himself was not scratched till noon, when a bullet caught him in the shoulder, and even his luck held, as he was close to the battery at the time, and we were able to get him out to the dressing station right away. It was a "Blighty" one as the British call it, but not dangerous.

"The men were simply invaluable. They enabled us to smash two of the pontoon bridges the boches put across under cover of a bombardment in the darkness, and, as it grew light, of a smoke screen morning. The men were simply splendid. They fired seventy-two consecutive hours without stop and, believe me, the Boches had us well spotted—he's got a system of battery location. He had us thoroughly away. Every gap of cover everywhere. We had five batteries Monday morning devoting exclusive attention to us. It got so that finally we moved right in the open and managed to keep up somehow."

Bad Monday, Worse on Tuesday. "It was worse still on Tuesday, when we had taken a new location. The Boche observation plane came over, spotting for the line of 'heavies.' That nearly ended our good luck. One over was knocked out and a couple of telephone cables carried on with a slightly wounded sergeant until a direct hit in the place ousted them. The next time I'll have extra positions prepared beforehand and lots more dugouts. One of these shells landed on a shack just in front of three of us, and knocked us head over heels. One man was killed, but, believe me, there'll be more protection against splinters in the future. You cannot take chances like that every day and get away with it."

And we've speeded up the rate of fire quite considerably. I didn't believe it possible to beat the best practice record, but we got at least three shots a minute faster for a good period and were one or two better the whole time."

Just Missed by a Shell. "As I rejoined the automobile that had been sheltered in a ruined farm yard, a short distance away, the captain remarked: 'You'd better drive quickly. Fritz has been shelling this road a good deal and might easily take a shot at you.'"

As the speeding car passed the captain saw a hundred shells from the farm a big shell landed on the spot with an enormous thud, just barely a second too late."

SHOOTING INJURY RESULTS FATALEY. John Kiefer, 79 years old, 5146 Belmont street, a retired saloonkeeper, died yesterday at the Alton Brothers hospital from injuries he suffered when struck by a Chicago and Northwestern railroad train while crossing the tracks at the Gross Park station.

CHATEAU THIERRY FALLS BEFORE FRANCO-AMERICAN ADVANCE

Important Town on Heights of Marne, at Apex of Former German Salient, Is Recaptured; Other Pictures Show Yankee Fighters Who Are Taking Part in Great Battle.



Street scene in Chateau Thierry before the recent occupation of the town by the Germans.

SCOTS' VICTORY SHOWS GERMANY IS BLEED WHITE

Prussian Division Beaten at Meteren Only a Skeleton.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.
(Copyright 1918.)

BRITISH WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 21.—My first account of the capture of Meteren by the Scots and South Africans, underestimated the number of prisoners. When I wrote only six or so had been brought down under escort, but later in the day more than 200 others were collected from cellars and dugouts and about the ruins of the village. Meanwhile the Australians to the south brought their number to about 100.

They were an extremely mixed crew. Some of them were big fellows of 6 feet 2 or 3 inches, with heavy hulking figures, and one or two at least looked monstrously tall beside our young soldiers who were their guards. Their big shrunken helmets added to their height and gave them a medieval look which strikes anew every one who sees them. Others were thin, weedy undersized lads with gaunt cheek bones, deep eye sockets, hollow skins, who seemed under the steel helmets which come down to their shoulders, like human caricatures of snuffed candles.

Lived in Shell Pits.

It is a marvel that so many looked so well as they did. These Prussians of the Eighty-first reserve division have been living hellishly since the middle of June, when they were put into the line at Meteren. It is a line into which they had to crawl at night digging themselves deeper into these holes and burrowing for cover from our fire. When it rained they sat and slept in water and mud. The village of Meteren gave them no comfort as shelter, because our guns laid it low, except for the stump of an old red brick church tower which still stands. The ruins placed great craters in brick strewn ground so that it was better to be out of the cellars than in them.

They made their line of defense on the outside of the village. Behind their dwelling places in the shell pits, behind hedges, and in the tall grass and flowering weeds. Miserably they tried to organize some trench system which would make life more tolerable and did actually dig a few bits of trench and make some dugouts and machine gun emplacements on the north of the village behind one of the hedges.

Weakened by Influenza.

They had not gone far with the work when the Scots and South Africans made it useless. Probably they could not get on with it because of the weakness of their companies. The influenza crept from shell hole to shell hole and caught hold of these poor wretches.

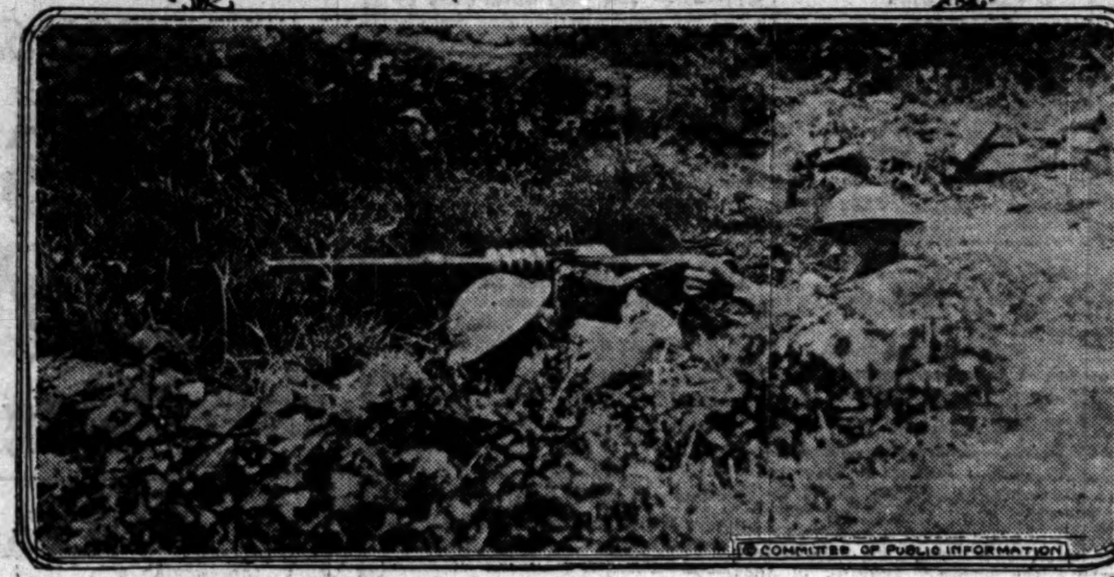
Our incessant gunfire smashing into Meteren and burning among their burrows caused them many casualties and apparently sufficient new drafts to fill the gaps did not arrive. They became so weak that it was said some companies were down to thirty men and the battalions to 130.

So the remnants of the Eighty-first reserve division of the Prussian guard sat wretchedly under their steel helmets when our guns struck them at any hour of the day and night, put on gas masks when we soaked their ground with poison fumes, and knew when it meant to live in a hell on earth. All that normal kind of experience came to them on Friday morning, so they thought it just the same old thing. They put on gas masks when the clouds of smoke rolled toward them and crouched low and listened to the crash of big shells and the scream of our machine guns.

Many Surrendered Meekly.

For a month this has been the daily routine, and although they seemed to guess that one day they would be attacked there was no reason why they should have guessed. In that way they were surprised, and many of them knew nothing of the attack until they found the Scottish soldiers behind them. Many of them surrendered meekly.

The only trouble to the Scots came



Yankee machine gunners of First American division firing at Germans from a shell crater. They were under fire when this photo was snapped by an official United States photographer.

GUM RATIONS

Regular Issues Will Be Made to Soldiers of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—[Special.]—Chewing gum and candy will be issued to the army and navy in a monthly ration subject to the regulation of the surgeon general of the United States. The new service if congress passes the bills introduced by Representative Gould of New York, providing officers and enlisted men with both articles for the duration of the war.

Mr. Gould is firmly convinced that the boys should have their gum and candy, as well as their tobacco. In this view he is supported by the experience of Maj. Cushman A. Rice, soldier of fortune, big game hunter, and world traveler, who has just returned from the European front where he has been in command of the American air force fighting with the British. Chewing gum, according to Maj. Rice, is a necessity.

"I always carry several sticks in my pockets," Maj. Rice said. "Every first dose. It creates saliva, prevents thirst, allays nervousness, helps digestion, and satisfies a craving for liquor. The boys need candy also, the old fashioned brands, the kind they used to get back home."

At the outset of the war England placed an embargo on candy and chewing gum, but in two months reversed it on gum, and declared it to be a war essential.

from a number of machine guns hidden behind a hedge on the north of Meteren, and our men were held up and suffered there most of the casualties of the day, which elsewhere had been very light.

Apart from the capture of Meteren, which was a useful little gain to us, the most interesting thing in this action was the proof that we had obtained that the division holding the place had been allowed to fall so far below strength, and that no adequate drafts had come to it. If that condition becomes general, the doom of the German army is certain. If they cannot replace their losses, nothing can save them.

Drain on Man Power Shows.

It is too soon to expect that generally. Germany has still large numbers of men in her depots, but we know now there are not enough to replace the present rate of loss. Four years' drain of Germany's man power is beginning to tell at last. Though in the actual field she has still great armies, our men have a healthy contempt for the divisions which have been left long in the line against them.

FUEL CHIEFS LET GASOLINE RULERS ADD HALF A CENT

Washington, D. C., July 21.—[Special.]—Gasoline is going up again. The fuel administration announced today it has advised the national petroleum war service committee, dominated by the Standard Oil interests, that "it will not object to an advance of one-half cent a gallon in the wholesale tank wagon market price of gasoline, naphtha, and refined oil throughout the entire United States, effective Monday morning, July 22, 1918. The reason for this advance is the recent increase in railroad rates throughout the United States."

U. S. GROUP TO AID CZECHO-SLOVAKS IN RUSS BATTLES

New York, July 21.—[Special.]—At a meeting this afternoon steps were taken for the formation of the 1,500,000 Czechoslovakians in the United States into a national relief body, led by a committee of distinguished Americans, among whom are Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard; Mrs. William Astor Chanler, H. J. Whigham, Gertrude Atherton, John Moffat, Harrison Rhodes, Mrs. John Magee, Charles Hanson Towne, and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar.

At the head of the organization, which is to be known as the Czechoslovak Relief league, and which purposes to extend financial aid to the Czechoslovakians battling for the allies in Siberia, as well as in France and Italy—an army of some 150,000 men—is Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, commander in chief of the Czechoslovak army council, who is the head of the independent Czechoslovak nation, the firm establishment of which is one of the allied aims.

A million dollars is the immediate goal of the former emperor's league, and with this sum it is purposed to purchase medical supplies and other equipment. It is particularly desired to extend assistance to the forces engaged in Siberia.

TAKE ROMANOFF PROPERTY.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—The entire property of the former emperor, his wife, and his other family, as well as all other members of the imperial house, has been forfeited to the Russian republic, according to a Moscow message received here.

This will include deposits in foreign banks to the credit of the members of the imperial family.

A decree to this effect was issued by the Bolshevik government on July 17, it is said.

Credits Czar's Death.

PARIS, July 21.—News of the death of the former Russian emperor is so accepted as more than probable here, especially as it appears to be believed in Germany. The Temps says: "The former emperor's death must produce unforeseen consequences in Russia. Hence, it is more than ever necessary that the allies have a coherent, clear, and far-reaching policy in Russia, the principles of which should certainly be in conformity to those formulated in Washington."

SALVATION ARMY TO OPEN PARIS HOME FOR YANKS

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] PARIS, July 21.—The Salvation Army is preparing to open in Paris a home for convalescents, where American soldiers discharged from the hospitals may find clean and comfortable quarters at a minimum price, besides being able to get fresh air and recreation. It has in view the lease of the old home of Napoleon I.

The Salvation Army proposes to give accommodations at 1 franc per night, and also plans the establishment of a canteen where wholesome food will be sold at moderate prices. One of the helpful things the Salvationists are doing is to lend money to soldiers who go broke when on leave or in camp. Experience shows that the soldiers almost invariably pay back these loans when they get funds.

WAR IN COLLEGES

Government Asks Schools to Change Their Curriculum to Admit Special Training.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—[Special.]—Under a plan worked out by the surgeon general of the army and tested in two institutions, all the principal American colleges and universities will be asked to alter their curriculum so that third and fourth year students may receive special training which will enable them to qualify as officers or other workers in the medical department.

The students desired are those who are taking the various scientific courses, and specializing in biology, zoology, plant pathology, and in industrial and agricultural bacteriology.

In a number of institutions the necessary courses can be arranged by a simple modification of the already existing course in bacteriology with added emphasis on special subjects of value to the army.

From one of the two institutions in which the plan was tested, every man taking the modified course was admitted directly into the army and went to one of the training schools.

WHEN VITALITY IS LOWERED

Take Harsford's Acid Phosphate. Excellent for relief of exhaustion due to summer heat, overwork, or worry. Cooling, refreshing—Ad.

Hassel's

"Ashley" \$7.85

A fine shoe in every way; black, tan or Havana brown calf; high or low shoes.

YOU can get the best shoes ever made—shoes formerly sold at \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$14, priced now in our special sale at \$6.85, \$7.85 and \$9.85.

They're made of the finest leathers known, with the highest class of workmanship. We can show you your exact size and style; and give you a choice from thousands of pairs. All guaranteed; our trademark on every pair.

HASSEL'S

DEARBORN AND VAN BUREN

GERMANS TELL HOW ROOSEVELT FOUGHT TO DEATH

Quentin Made Many Attacks; Buried with Honors.

AMSTERDAM, July 21.—The death of Quentin Roosevelt is confirmed by a Wolff bureau message from the front, according to a Berlin dispatch received here. The message adds that young Roosevelt was buried with military honors by the Germans. The story of the fatal encounter, as told by the Wolff bureau correspondent, follows:

"On Sunday, July 14, an American squadron of twelve battleplanes was trying to break through the German defenses over the Marne. In the violent combat which ensued with seven German machines, one American aviator stubbornly made repeated attacks.

Falls Near Chantilly. "This culminated in a duel between him and a German noncommissioned officer, who, after a short fight, succeeded in getting good aim at his brave but inexperienced opponent, whose machine fell after a few shots near the village of Chantilly, ten kilometers north of the Marne.

"His pocket case showed him to be Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt of the aviation section of the United States army. The personal belongings of the fallen aviator are being carefully kept with a view to sending them later to his relatives. The earthly remains of the brave young aviator were buried with military honors by German aviators near Chantilly at the spot where he fell."

3 Roosevelt Hold Reunion.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE.] PARIS, July 21.—Three sons of Col. Theodore Roosevelt are now having a reunion in Paris. Maj. Theodore Roosevelt has just arrived here to recuperate from wounds.

Kermit, who has been serving with the British in Mesopotamia, came by way of Spain and will be transferred to the American field artillery with the rank of captain. He received the distinguished service cross for work with the British.

Capt. Archie Roosevelt, who was wounded some time ago by a shell, will not be fit again for eight months. His left arm has been paralyzed by a complicated nerve condition due to his wounds, and this will necessitate a secondary operation.

NAME AMBULANCE FOR QUENTIN.

New York, July 21.—[Special.]—Robert Underwood Johnson, chairman of the American Poets' ambulance in Italy, announced tonight that directions have been given that the last one of the 111 ambulances provided by the fund for service on the Italian front be inscribed in honor of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt.

Theodore Jr. Hit in Leg.

Oyster Bay, L. I., July 21.—[Special.]—Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt were greatly relieved today when they received this cablegram from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr.:

"Ted has clean bullet wound through leg, below the knee. Blake's hospital few days, then my house. No danger."

ALLIES EXPECT BIG 1918 DRIVE IF U. S. ARRIVES

Aisne-Marne Success Proves Men Are the Only Need.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNINGER

Washington, D. C., July 21.—[Special.]—The success of the Americans and the French in their brilliant counter offensive against the Germans in the Chateau Thierry salient may change the entire character of the allied military policy this year, according to information obtained here tonight.

It has become evident that if the allied forces possessed a sufficient superiority of numbers, this would be the logical moment to launch the great drive relied upon to push the Hun back to the Rhine. Whether it be possible to muster this superiority by fall is the major question now pending before the supreme war council at Versailles.

America the Judge.

America is now the main reservoir of allied man power, and America's superiority to the Germans in this year, next year, or the year after. The sooner the Americans get to the front in overwhelming numbers the sooner the war will be ended to the satisfaction of the United States and its allies.

The allied plan has called for defensive warfare this year and a grand offensive next year. The fiasco of the fifth German drive, however, and the success of the Franco-American counter offensive on a small scale have suggested that it may be possible to launch the grand counter offensive this year.

100,000 a Week.

American troops have been going forward recently at the rate of 100,000 a week. If the supreme war council decides to continue, if not to increase, this rate, troops soon will be leaving the training camps in much greater numbers than drafts are entering. At the present rate of movement it is estimated that class 1 of the draft would be exhausted in September. The figures on the number of men remaining in class 1 are:

Number remaining on Aug. 1 next from the 1917 class	277,330
Estimated additions from reclassification, etc.	260,000
Estimated additions from class of 1918 registered June 5 last	260,000
Total	800,000

\$20,000 WAR PLANT FIRE.

Beverly Hills, Ind., July 21.—Fire of unknown origin today destroyed the Williams' Machine company plant at Mount Vernon, Ind., which was working on war orders. The loss is about \$20,000. Early hours.

TOLMAN TAKES NEW POSITION.

Mal. Edgar B. Tolman, formerly head of Chicago's draft machinery but now assistant to Adm. Gen. Frank S. Bleser, who left Springfield, left last night for his new position.

Away to the Beach

HARTMANN WARDROBE TRUNKS

SPECIAL VALUE \$50.00

others \$22.50 to \$250

HARTMANN

Cushion Top Wardrobe Trunks

626 South Michigan Ave. 2 119 North Wabash Ave. Opp. Field's

BELGIANS HONOR JULY FOURTH FOR PAWN OF EUROPE

Moline, Largest Flemish City in America, Center of Celebration.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Moline, Ill., July 21.—[Special].—To the bustling little manufacturing city in Illinois traveled today the leading Belgians in America to celebrate the independence day of the Belgian nation. Here, in the heart of the middle west, they found clustered the largest Belgian settlement in the world outside of Flanders.

On the banks of the Mississippi they shared a fervent prayer of thankfulness for that day on July 21, 1830, when Belgium became an independent state. They added to it a prayer of hope and adding faith that that independence, which now is trampled under foot by the iron heel of Prussia, will be restored to the land they love by the power of arms of another land they love, America.

It was a picturesque scene beneath the trees at Central park, where gathered the Belgian-Americans of Moline, of Rock Island, and of the nearby villages of Geneseo, Annawan, Cambridge, Sheffield, Atkinson, and Mineral. There are 20,000 of them in the district.

"Your American Army."
When Baron E. de Carterie, Marchese, Belgian minister to the United States, addressed these people he spoke to them not as Belgians, but as Americans.

"Your American army," he said, "is leading hope and faith in victory to the people of the allied nations."
He did not say "the" American army, he said "your" American army, and the Belgian-Americans of our sister towns cheered him to the echo.

It is a far cry from that day of July 21, 1830, when Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, of German origin, but in reality an English prince, who was educated in England and fought beneath a flag, they tell you here, was crowned first king of the Belgians. It is a far cry from that day in 1830 to the day of July 21, 1918, when brave Belgium writes beneath the heel of Germany, and the natal day of the Belgian state is celebrated by thousands of people in the heart of another nation, 5,000 miles away.

Twenty little children.
There were among them twenty little children, refugees brought to America and sent to Moline by Father Deville of Chicago. They came today to thank the kind priest, who had come from Chicago to greet them. They were little Michels and Albert Van der Kerckhove. Let us tell the story of little Michels and baby Albert.

Their parents came to America, and to Moline to build a home in this far-off America of which they had heard so much. The parents were not wealthy. Finances demanded that while they wrought in America their babies must remain in Flanders, to be brought over by relatives when the home in America had been established. The cherished home in America had been established, to hold but sorrow. The children were lost sight of. Then one day some months ago the sorrowing Belgian mother in the office of Postmaster Edward Coryn of Moline—St. Edward Coryn, knight of the Order of King Leopold, by the way—where she had come to plead for news of her babies—saw before her a copy of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE lying open on the desk.

The faces of her two babies stared back at her. Chubby children now they were pictured crossing a gang-plank at Ellis island, the baby hands of stocky Michels bravely lugging a first suitcase almost as big as himself. That was how little Belgian mother in Moline first learned that her babies had been found and brought to America by Father Deville.

Minister de Marchienne and Renevan Combrugghe, chancellor of the Belgian legation at Washington, stepped from the train here in far off Illinois to be greeted by a man born in Belgium, who emigrated to this country as a poor boy, now a banker and postmaster of Moline. He is the only titled postmaster probably in America, for Edward Coryn was knighted by King Albert because he ever extended a guiding hand to the poor immigrants who came after him.

The visitors met in the morning with these Americans from Belgium in the Sacred Heart church, where Father J. R. Cusmans pronounced high mass and the Deum. At night they danced and listened to the music. In the afternoon they went to sit beneath the trees in Central park, where on the stand hung the pictures of the beloved king and queen of Belgium.

U. S. Ober Alles.
But between the two, and larger than either, hung the picture of Woodrow Wilson, and over it floated the banner to which the Belgians pay a homage almost as great as that to the Stars and Stripes.

Minister de Marchienne heard what the Belgian emigrants have done in Moline.
"I have heard of turning a sword into a plowshare. Today, I learned how the Belgians of Moline are making a sword of a plowshare—a sword that will mean defeat for Germany and freedom for your countrymen in Flanders."

"For centuries," he said, "your ancestors were loyal liberty loving Belgians. I know your descendants will make loyal liberty loving Americans." They cheered that, sitting there beneath the trees as they had been wont to do in Belgium. They cheered also Father J. R. Cusmans of Chicago, president of the Belgian American National Alliance, and all who urged them to give that same allegiance to the Stars and Stripes that their fathers gave the flag of black, gold and red.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TRAIN SERVICE VIA C. & N. W. RY. TO THE NORTHERN WOODROW WILSON, EFFECTIVE TUESDAY, JULY 23.
Three Lakes, Eagle River, Conover, Shaw Lake, Watermelon, Cisco Lake and Lake George. For particulars inquire city ticket office, 148 E. Clark st. (4th floor, Randolph 7800) and Madison Street Terminal, Adams.

ACTION

One Chicagoan Reported Missing in Battle as Another Lands from Torpedoed Cruiser San Diego.



PRIVATE FRED W. ELFTMANN (missing in action). SEAMAN EDWARD T. GRIFFIN (survivor of San Diego).

47 MISSING, 12 UNACCOUNTED FOR ON THE SAN DIEGO

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The navy department announced today that three men are known to be dead, forty-seven missing, and twelve are unaccounted for as the result of the sinking of the United States cruiser San Diego last Friday off the Long Island coast. There are no Chicagoans in the casualty lists. The men unaccounted for are believed to have been on leave. Those missing and unaccounted for follow:

Missing.
Robert W. Altkon, San Diego, Cal. Carlos A. Black, Berkeley, Cal. Clyde G. Blaine, Lomita, Cal. Frank J. Root, Denver, Colo. Henry O. Buxton, Forest Grove, Ore. William H. Chilton, Eureka, Cal. James B. Duke, Troy, Tex. Benjamin B. Cox, Wamego, Kas. Allan B. Crook, Arlington Heights, Mass. Tandy K. Culpepper, Halesite, Ala. Benjamin B. Dillon, Alameda, Cal. George W. Dyer, Washington, D. C. Rudolph L. Duncan, Hamburg, Pa. George W. Farris, Akron, Ohio. Jesse J. Foster, Stuttgart, Ark. Leon Goodnow, Fairport, N. Y. Stephen H. Gray, Andrews, Mich. Leonard A. Hall, Grass Valley, Cal. George W. Hays, San Francisco, Cal. John C. Larkin, North Troy, N. Y. Clifford Larsen, Minneapolis, Minn. Samuel E. McDowell, Mondovi, Wis. George W. Moore, Washington, D. C. Alexander H. Loper, Rosedale, L. I. N. Y. Charles A. McMillen, New York, N. Y. Andrew Munson, St. Paul, Minn. Julius L. Murphy, Fort Collins, Colo. John W. Peare, Milton, Wis. Fred L. Polk, Lumberton, Miss. Charles A. McMillen, New York, N. Y. Norman P. Robertson, St. Clair, Pa. Eugene L. Root, Tulsa, Okla. Richard Russell, Leonard, Tex. Carl N. Shank, Mount Joy, Pa. Angelo J. Sibilla, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ron C. Sorenson, Mammoth, Utah. Manard W. Sundquist, Los Angeles, Cal. Francis M. Taylor, San Francisco, Cal. Ashley C. Venning, Charleston, S. C. Silas W. Walker, Louisville, Mo. Dewey H. Wheeler, Brooklyn, N. Y. John L. Wickens, Portview, Ark. Lyle L. Willey, Island Falls, Me. Chester J. Hamilton, Denver, Colo. Orris O. Pollock, Powerville, Mo. Unaccounted for (supposed to be on leave). Charles L. Beckus, Grunwald, Ia. Kenneth A. Barnes, Duluth, Minn. Walter J. Chambers, San Francisco, Cal. James E. Compton, San Jose, Cal. George W. Conner, Waukegan, Ill. M. Joseph L. Corbett, La Grande, Ore. Edward P. Doris, Allentown, Pa. William H. Gray, Denver, Colo. Charles H. Garrison, Jonesboro, Ark. Woodrow H. Holmer, Oakland, Cal. Leon E. Dahlstedt, Marquette, Neb. Lawrence H. Spaulding, Indianapolis, Ind.

Prize Rabbits Worth \$200 Disappear Between Days

At midnight Saturday, when Mr. and Mrs. C. Grabner of 1024 South Maple avenue Oak Park, came home, their thirty-four prize rabbits, valued at \$200, were sleeping peacefully. When they investigated the hutch at 6 in the morning the rabbits were gone. It's a mystery.



The Owl Says

Every bushel of wheat saved now means the support of a soldier until sent today. Every loyal American will take pleasure in co-operating heartily with the recommendations of the United States Food Administration.

SANITOL TOOTH PASTE, 19c special today.
HIND'S HONEY & ALMOND CREAM, 34c special today.
MULSIFIED COCOA-NUT OIL, 34c special today.
ALKALOL, 16-cs. 57c bot., special today.

Established Pacific Coast 1892.
The Owl Drug Co.
Rm. 12, 2nd Fl., 1000 N. W. Ave.

CASUALTY LIST SHOWS ONLY ONE CHICAGOAN DEAD

Several Reported Wounded; Survivor of San Diego Shows Up.

Only one death of a Chicagoan was reported in the casualty list of yesterday. Private Philip Gordon of 1914 Kidwell avenue, a regular, is listed as killed in action. The city directory gives no such street as Kidwell and so one at 1914 Kedvale knew of the young man.

Private Stanley Gorski is reported severely wounded. His address is given as 608 North Paulina street, but at that address last night it was learned that the family with whom Gorski formerly lived has moved away.

Losses a Thumb.
Sergeant Richard Lipsey, son of Andrew G. Lipsey of Riverside, is reported slightly wounded, necessitating the amputation of a thumb. He enlisted in June, 1917, in Battery C of the Fifteenth field artillery, and went to France in December. Before enlisting he was a bookkeeper in Chicago. A brother, Walter E. Lipsey, is stationed at Camp Taylor.

Private Frederick W. Elftmann, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Elftmann, 18 North Seventh avenue, Maywood, was reported in yesterday's Tribune as missing in action. Elftmann is 27 years old, enlisted in the Sixteenth company of the Thirty-second infantry in December, 1915, and went to France last February. He was with the Second regiment of the Illinois national guard at Vera Cruz in 1915.

Lands from San Diego.
Edward T. Griffin, 4148 Wilcox avenue, yesterday received word that his son, Edward T. Griffin Jr., who was on the cruiser San Diego, had arrived safely at Hoboken, N. J., Saturday night. Young Griffin enlisted as a seaman in April, 1917, when only 16 years old. After training for two months at Great Lakes he was assigned to the San Diego.

LIBERTY BONDS DEPOSITS GONE IN CLOSED BANK

Sullivan, Ill., July 21.—[Special].—Depositors of funds for the purchase of Liberty bonds in the Bethany State bank have been told by Bank Examiner J. W. McClellan that the money is gone, and there are no bonds to be distributed, as a result of conditions which resulted a week ago in the closing of the bank. Subscriptions believed to be missing amount to \$20,000.

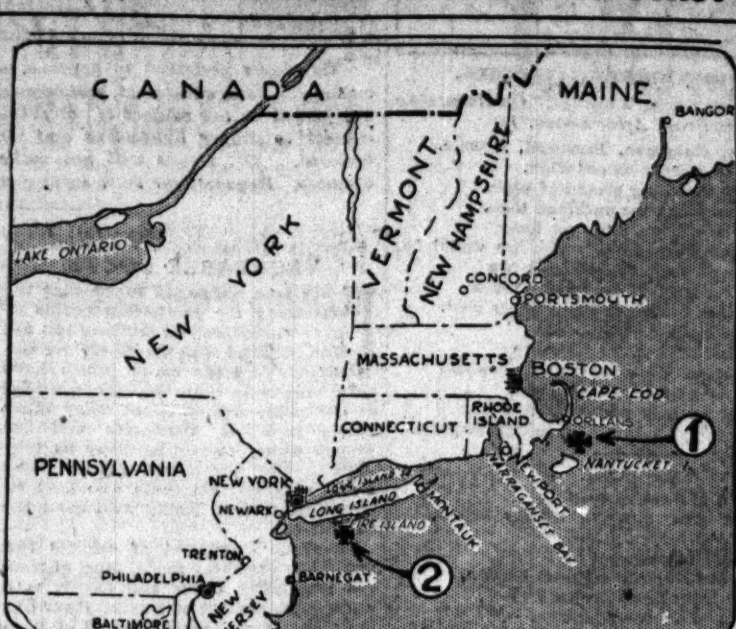
It is expected that a petition for the receivership of the bank will be heard in the Moultrie Circuit court this week.

The bank was closed about twenty-four hours after the departure of J. W. Noble, its president, from the city, Saturday, July 13, and the only word received from him since was through a check received late last week, which he had signed in Wichita, Kas., where his mother lived.

The bank was capitalized at \$30,000, and its deposits, according to the last official statement, amounted to more than \$100,000. It was founded eight years ago, and Noble and Kent Williamson, cashier, are the principal stockholders.

GIRL ACCUSED OF THEFT.
Gettude Jackson, 20 years old, 3211 South State street, was arrested Saturday in the Boston store on a charge of larceny. According to the United States marshal, she is alleged to have taken \$20 from the pocketbook of Mrs. Virginia Mills, 5083 West-north avenue.

U-BOATS OPERATING ON ATLANTIC COAST



1. Where seagoing tug and four barges were sunk off Orleans, Mass., yesterday by monster submarine.
2. U. S. cruiser San Diego sunk off Fire island last Friday.

U-BOAT SHELLS U. S. COAST; SINKS 4 BARGES

(Continued from first page.)

passed through the danger zone in safety.

Torpedoes Whist Past Tug.
A fog bank lying four miles off shore hid the U-boat from its approaching victims. The Perth Amboy, steaming leisurely through the calm summer sea, was unaware of the presence of danger until a deckhand sighted a streak in the water shooting by the stern. Before the reason of that it was a torpedo two other missiles sped by, wide of their mark. He shouted a warning.

At the same instant there was a flash from the fog and a shell crashed through the wheel house. A fragment of the flying steel took off the hand of the steering wheel. In quick succession came other shots, some of which went wild and some of which struck home. Capt. J. H. Tapley of the tug, who was in his cabin at the time, ran out on deck just as the submarine loomed out of the fog bank, her deck gun flashing out its storm of steel. The bombardment set the tug on fire and the German turned his attention to the help-less barges.

Hydroplanes Attack U-Boat.
Shrapnel bursting over the Lansford, second in the tow, struck down Capt. Almslie. The barges disappeared beneath the surface one by one until only the stern of the Lansford was visible. The tug was a burning hulk.

The crews with the three women, the five children, and the three wounded rowed ashore while naval hydroplanes came out, located the U-boat in the haze, and engaged her unsuccessfully.

Bathers Scurry Ashore.
No moving picture manager could have staged a sea battle more effectively for the summer visitors in this vicinity. Bathers taking their morning dip scurried ashore when shells splashed within a few hundred yards of them. Many of them watched the German exhibition of frightfulness from the beach.

Automobiles stopped their machines on the brow of the sand hills and followed the Teutonic version of the war game play by play. Scores of the cottagers did not have to come from their piazza chairs to see every detail of the drama.

Some of the people took the precaution of going to cottages which had substantial cellars. From these they watched the firing, there ready to seek shelter should the German try his marksmanship on shore targets. Several residents reported shells falling on shore. One shell struck within 100 yards of the beach in Nauset harbor.

Most of those on board the vessels attacked and fishermen on shore agreed that the submarine was 400 feet long.

The German commander either took a long chance or had an exact chart of the dangerous shoals and shifting sandbars off the cape. It would be impossible for him to submerge to any great depth, and the scene of his exploits was not one in which undersized boats might be expected to operate.

Seek to Shake U. S. Morale.
Washington, D. C., July 21.—In contrast to the tactics adopted by the submarines which last raided American waters, the German sea wolf which appeared today off the Massachusetts coast torpedoed and shelled vessels without giving the crews opportunity to seek safety in small boats.

This fact was accepted in some quarters as indicating that the Germans were undertaking to bring their campaign of "frightfulness" directly home to America in the hope of shaking the morale of the nation. That this attempt would have no more success than the raid last May and June was a firm conviction of official Washington.

New Raid Was Expected.
Reappearance of submarines in American waters at this time was not unexpected after the finding of foreign made mines off the Long Island coast last week. The presence of the sea raider was not accepted by naval officials as proof that it was a torpedo that sank the armored cruiser San Diego off Fire island, N. Y., last Friday with a possible loss of sixty-two lives.

Most officials still held to the theory that a mine had destroyed the cruiser. In their opinion the submarine strewed mines in the Transatlantic ship lane east of New York in the hope of destroying transports bound to Europe with American troops. This method of undertaking destruction of troop ships, instead of by direct attack, was believed to have been adopted by the German because of the risk of his own destruction by destroyers and other war craft convoying the transports if he attacked them.

Search for Submarine Is On.
Thus far there has been nothing to indicate that more than one submarine is conducting the present raid. That of last May and June, however, was carried out by at least two submarines. Steps to deal with the new raid already have been taken. The navy department, and coast patrol and naval planes are hunting out the submarine.

U. S. FUEL CHIEF MAY RECOMMEND WATER METERING

Advocates of Law Expect His Support; Saving to Small Consumer.

Advocates of the ordinance providing for the metering of all city water expect to be furnished with a new argument this morning when the city council, at a special meeting, takes the matter up for consideration.

It is believed Federal Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield will ask the passage of the ordinance as a fuel conservation move as the result of information given him by Frederic Bass, secretary of the American Association of Engineers, that the Chicago waterworks use 100,000 tons of coal to pump water that is wasted.

The chief argument to be used by the proponents of the ordinance, however, will be that the small home owner—the real Chicago taxpayer—will have his water rates cut in two if the water measuring program is put into effect.

Small Consumer to Benefit.
Examination of the water bills in the water collector's office has convinced the friends of the ordinance that under the flat rate rule the small user pays a big premium annually to help large property owners get an excess of water which is wasted.

Comparison of the rates paid by property owners in Austin, where both flat and meter rates are in use, indicates that the man who has a meter installed gets all the best of it from a financial standpoint. Following is a sample block—the "200" block in North LaVEL avenue—which indicates the net annual bills of property owners in a typical small home owners' district.

Street No.	Flat rate	Metered
205-Metered	4.25	2.52
206-Flat rate	10.88	2.52
207-Metered	1.42	2.52
214-Flat rate	7.15	2.52
215-Metered	2.52	2.52

Saving One-Third Upwards.

"These figures speak for themselves," Harris S. Keeler, director of the Chicago bureau of efficiency, said when they were shown to him. In no single instance does the man who pays the flat water rate get away as cheaply as the man who pays for just what his meter says he uses. In most cases the meter rate means the saving of from one-third to one-half in the annual water bill."

In addition to the economy argument a number of the west side aldermen are concerned in getting a supply of water to their constituents who live in upper stories of apartment buildings. Despite the numerous extensions of the city water plant and the installation of new pumping stations, the volume of water is so great that in many instances third floor dwellers get no water at all part of the time.

Conserves 300,000,000 Gallons.
Engineers estimate that by metering the water 300,000,000 gallons now wasted each day would be saved. In Chicago the daily per capita consumption is 260 gallons. Kansas City uses eighty gallons per day per capita and Los Angeles uses 140.

BELGIAN CONSUL STAYS BIG CROWD.
Galesburg, Ill., July 21.—Albert Moulsert, consul general of Belgium, addressed a large crowd at a chalet here this afternoon. He was here to celebrate when he returned to the present American victory and said the allies would not quit until Kaiserism was ended.

CHICAGOANS SAIL LONG ROUTE TO BRING SHIP HOME

Harbor Springs, Mich., July 21.—[Special].—Mrs. Sturdy and daughter, Marjory, of 115 East Chicago avenue, Chicago, arrived here yesterday in their yacht Nikkado, a well equipped sail and gasoline yacht in charge of Capt. Hight, having traveled the entire distance from Portland, Me., where the yacht was purchased, via the ocean to New York, coming through the danger zone without mishap. Thence they used the Hudson river, Erie barge canal, and the great lakes. They are guests at the Forest Beach summer home of Charles A. Heath of Chicago and will leave soon for the Lincoln Park Yacht club, Chicago.

MONON EMPLOYEE KILLED ON TRACK.
William Tockey, 35 years old, 5440 Princeton avenue, an electrician employed by the Monon railroad, was struck by a passenger train of that road and instantly killed when crossing the tracks at West Fifty-fourth street and Stewart street Saturday night.

PLAN TO RETURN RICHERT TO STAND FOR FUNKHOUSER

Another effort will be made today to get Ald. John Richert, chairman of the council finance committee, on the witness stand at the city civil service commission hearing which is listening to the evidence in the extent to which charges against Maj. M. L. C. Funkhouser, suspended second deputy superintendent of police.

When Mr. Richert was called as a witness at the hearing last week he was not permitted to answer certain questions put to him by Attorney John S. Miller of counsel for the major, and was excused until a later date.

The defense hopes, through Mr. Richert, to show that the major's office was conducted along efficient lines and that the city council hampered his work to a certain extent by not providing sufficient funds for his office.

To prove this, endeavors will be made to have the alderman testify concerning reports made by the finance committee's efficiency staff.

Why the Yellow Cab Leads the World

Do you know that the Yellow Cab Company is the most successful cab company in the world? And do you know the secret of it?

It is summed up in two words: **CONTENTED ORGANIZATION.**

The officers of the corporation are no more zealous than the drivers of the cabs. The drivers are thoroughly paid. They have a financial interest in the company. They are not bossed or driven. They are treated like human beings who have as much right to sunshine and luxury as anybody else.

We are not keeping all the profit for ourselves. We know that without good drivers there wouldn't be much of a cab company. And we also know that if every man in the organization is inspired by the same idea, the public will profit and **SUCCESS IS BOUND TO BE.**

If a driver is happy he is a *living asset* instead of a dead burden. If he is well paid, looked after, helped along, assisted to advance and given the right kind of reason for using his talent, he makes his cab a *mighty big thing* for the public. If he is so well paid that he can give his family a pleasant home, educate his children as they should be educated and give them all some of the luxuries of life to which they are entitled, he is a *satisfied man*. And the biggest thing in any organization is the happy, satisfied employee.

That is why Yellow Cabs are popular. The foundation principle is right. We're all happy. We have no contests of Capital and Labor. We are a *big happy family*. You can't beat it.

Every Time You Call a Yellow Cab You Have Organized Responsibility Behind You.

THE YELLOW CAB CO.
PHONE CALUMET 6000
Calumet 6000

In Quality Clothes there is true economy. You should profit TODAY by the

Capper & Capper

Twice-Yearly Clearance Sale of All Business Sack Suits, Lightweight Overcoats and Raincoats

\$22.50	All garments formerly sold for \$30, reduced for quick clearance to	\$22.50
\$26.25	All garments formerly sold for \$35, reduced for quick clearance to	\$26.25
\$30.00	All garments formerly sold for \$40, reduced for quick clearance to	\$30.00
\$37.50	All garments formerly sold for \$50, reduced for quick clearance to	\$37.50

Finer grades reduced in proportion. Two suits would be a wise buy—but buy quickly.

WOMEN'S JACKETS—For all outing occasions, in angora wool, alpaca, silk. Limited 1/3 Off quantity remains to be closed out at 1/3 Off

Capper & Capper

MICHIGAN AVE. at MONROE

"By the Lake"

Always the Choice Where Quality is Considered

Delpark Half-Back Union Suits are the final word in quality and service. This garment combination is sleeveless and knee length and has a broad knitted band at the waist line—insuring maximum comfort and wear.

The Delpark Underwear habit is a permanent one.

DELPARK "HALF BACK" UNION SUITS \$1 to \$10

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO. BALMAIN HOME GARDENS

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

PRINTED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1904, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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MONDAY, JULY 22, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRACTION SETTLEMENT.

If the strap-hangers could express their one wish at this moment we are pretty sure it would be: "Get something started." The local transportation committee has been acting upon that principle, and in spite of differences of opinion we are confident an ordinance could be framed which will be fair to the companies and acceptable to the people.

If this can be accomplished now the ordinance will go to the voters for their approval in November and Chicago can go before the legislature in January with something substantial to back its request for enabling legislation. The financing ought to be completed soon after, so that physical work can begin, if desirable, in the fall of 1919. In any event, the legal and political obstructions to a new transit system will have been cleared away and whenever war conditions or the cessation of hostilities permit we shall be ready to undertake the work. We need not consider the moment when work is to begin. Our interest now is to get ready to do the work, and the beginning of everything is to agree upon an ordinance.

As to the trustee plan our own expectations are not utopian. But since Chicago has on previous occasions voted for municipal ownership, it is proper to assume that the closest approximation to that system is wanted. If regulation is to be given without a full trial and control is to be vested in a board of trustees, eventually to be elected by the council, the voters of Chicago and their representatives in the council will have a new responsibility. But that is democracy, and we may hope that having more at stake the voters will give more interest to municipal affairs and show more discrimination at the polls than they have sometimes shown.

As to the financial phase of the settlement, we can see no reason why men who are fair minded and sincerely wish to dispose of difficulties should not be able to agree upon what is a proper return for invested capital. Mr. Fisher objects to the 6.15 per cent return provided for in the committee plan. This seems not an exorbitant return, but voters might reject it as excessive in view of the fact that it is virtually guaranteed and might under the terms of the settlement involve an increase of fares. We think a lower return should be accepted if proper guaranty is provided. On the other hand, representatives of the strap-hangers' interests will not be doing them a good turn by cutting too close. The result of driving too hard a bargain will be that we shall have no bargain. The treatment of the security holders in these properties will have a good deal to do with the terms upon which capital can be found when refunding or extensions are necessary. It will have some effect even upon the dealings of other municipalities seeking private capital. The seal of Mr. Fisher for a good bargain should take this into account and the settlement should lean to liberality rather than away from it for the sake not primarily of justice to the investor but of the ultimate profit of the public.

INVESTIGATING THE CITY HALL.

The mayor's refusal to permit the bureau of public efficiency to conduct an investigation of the city hall placed a distinct obstacle before the city council in its effort to obtain greater revenue. It is practically certain that the legislature will not grant any relief unless an authoritative statement of the city's financial condition can be made. What is desired is not merely a balance sheet; it is more particularly a showing that the city's revenues are not now being wasted, and likewise a general program covering the city's fiscal affairs for the next five or ten years.

The bureau of public efficiency could have performed this service without cost to the city. It has the experience, the equipment, and the facilities for conducting such a survey in a manner to insure the confidence of the public.

But if the city is to make out its case before the legislature, some other agency must be employed. The finance committee proposes to have a survey made by its own efficiency staff, a staff which has the reputation of having done some excellent work in the past.

This survey, however, if it is to be valuable, should be as impartial and thoroughgoing as it is possible to make it. The public has a right to ask that it be measured by the standards of the bureau of public efficiency, and we shall not be satisfied with any superficial investigation or report.

MR. CREEL IN ECLIPSE.

Mr. Baker's announcements with regard to the military effort of our American soldiers in this offensive are in refreshing contrast to the early statements of the navy department, prepared, as every one knows, by George Creel. The classic instance, of course, was that radiant description of how the first American contingent beat off the submarines, when, as a matter of fact, it still remains doubtful whether there was a submarine attack or not.

In the present case there is every reason to believe that our soldiers are not only acquitting themselves with credit, but are also fighting a victorious battle. Yet in his first announcement, Mr. Baker says nothing more than that "the reports . . . are encouraging and seem to indicate both heavy fighting and effective resistance along the entire front." Even in his most recent statement he only adds that "it will require the dispatches of today and tomorrow to justify a determinative statement."

But imagine the glowing words that would have been penned if Mr. Creel had been permitted to "interpret" the news. There would have been no brief and guarded statement; instead we should have had columns of description and "appreciation."

It is fortunate that Mr. Creel's services have not been found necessary in the present emergency. In the moment of a crisis it requires no grandiloquent language to describe the action of our men. Mr.

Baker's statements indicate that we are beginning to think of ourselves in terms of a great nation.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

Statistics on the coal situation seem to show that there will be a deficit this year of \$9,000,000 to \$10,000,000 tons. In view of the fact that the United States has the greatest coal deposits available in the world, and in view of the further fact that both production and transportation of coal are under the control of the government, we may well ask why there should be any deficit whatever. Certain critics of the administration have not hesitated to say that the reason lay in the failure of the fuel administrator and the director general of railroads to appreciate the nature of the problem and adequately to provide against the future.

It is averred, for instance, that Dr. Garfield has only recently come to a realization of the necessity for increasing coal production. He is represented as attempting in midsummer and by the use of the long distance telephone to speed up the operation of the country's coal mines; a task which, recalling the shortage of 1917, should obviously have been undertaken months ago.

But even if the fuel administration has been lax or inefficient in the matter of increasing production, the problem of the consumer remains the same. If the coal is not forthcoming it will not help the situation to criticize the fuel administration or to express regrets over what might have been accomplished under different management.

In other words, during the coming winter we shall experience a shortage of coal, and when that shortage occurs the fuel administration will have to use its authority in securing the most equitable distribution of the available supply.

The fuel administrator has already indicated one of the standards by which the distribution will be controlled. Furnaces for heating or power that are obviously inefficient, that by reason of faulty installation or failure to make necessary repairs are wasteful of coal, will not be supplied until the better grade plants are given a sufficient amount. It is not proposed to permit manufacturers or building owners to waste coal because they neglected to correct defects when there was an opportunity to do so.

Even if a shortage were not in prospect it ought to be the initial duty, we might well say the peremptory duty, of every good citizen to make certain that no unnecessary waste shall occur on his premises. The production and transportation of coal makes very definite demands on our man power and in so far as we reduce those demands we are assisting in the vital business of the nation.

These summer months ought to provide the needed opportunity to bring all power and heating plants up to maximum efficiency. It is possible at this time to engage the services of steamfitters and heating contractors; when winter comes it may not be possible to get the work done at any price. The deductions are obvious, and the coal consumer, for his own benefit, should not overlook them.

THE MALVY TRIAL.

The trial of Malvy, the former French minister of the interior, indicates how narrowly France escaped demoralization through German influence. If Malvy was not himself pro-German, there seems to be no lack of evidence that he associated with men who were seeking to betray France, and that he went out of his way to protect them from prosecution. Of these men, Duval, one of the Bonnet Rouge crowd, has recently been executed.

The very fact, however, that the present ministry is bringing the "defeatists" to justice must be encouraging to all who wish to see the war pushed to a successful conclusion. France has borne the brunt of the war for four years; her territory has been fought over and devastated; yet today she stands more firmly than ever against defeatist propaganda. It is expected that the government will ultimately proceed against Calliaux himself, although certain elements in other allied nations have professed a measure of sympathy for his pacifist efforts.

DESTROYING THINGS GERMAN.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE makes objection in effective fashion to the attitude which is being manifested in certain quarters against anything and everything that might once have come out of Germany. He insists quite rightly that if we are going in for that sort of destruction we shall have to burn all the German scientific books in the Cremer library and cut to bits all the German paintings in the Art Institute. Once we begin with this business of eradicating all relics of Germanism we shall finally have to end by shooting all citizens of German blood regardless of their fealty to this country and the war cause.

If it were possible to buy anything produced in Germany at the present time it would, of course, be important to pledge ourselves to refrain from such purchases. Under certain circumstances it may be advisable to pledge ourselves not to buy any German goods after the war is over.

These are matters that have directly to do with the prosecution of the war. But to destroy German articles already in this country will not help in the least to get on with the business in hand. If everybody in Chicago went to Lincoln park and threw a rock at the Goethe statue it would not kill a single German.

There is perhaps only one respect in which the elimination of things German may be of service. In so far as they tend to foster a sentimental regard for the "fatherland," in so far as they tend to undermine our nationalism or our pride in it, to that degree they are vicious. Except for things which are clearly in this class we might better devote our efforts to the destruction of the real enemy—namely, the German military machine.

Editorial of the Day

THE ILLINOIS SENATOR.

We are surprised that the president has asked the Republicans of Illinois to elect Senator Lewis. We hate awfully to differ with the president, but no Republican should ever vote for Lewis, for there are friends of the president who will serve him much better than Lewis. When he was engaged in a congressional campaign in New Hampshire he declared, as he is quoted, that a vote for a Republican in a vote for Prussianism and for the Kaiser. A man who said that should be spared by every Republican. Any Republican who would get off such stuff as that. In fact, we have often thought Lewis' support of the administration is the weakest part about it. We had hoped the president would have turned his back on it long before this out of respect to the Republican party, which is his most loyal friend. While we are discussing politics it would be well not to adjourn Lewis.

THE REAL TEST.

"That man is so honest he wouldn't steal a pin," said the admiring friend.

"I never thought much of the pin test," answered Sam Peppertan. "Try him with an umbrella!"—London Answers.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

LAMENT OF THE STAY-AT-HOMES.

(Promoted by Alan Seeger's sonnet, "On Returning to the Front After Leave.")

Spirits of Seeger, Chapman, Rockwell, Brooke, And all the host of martyrs slain, We hear your voices calling clear and plain To us who may not tread the path you took. Envious of your mood, we dare not look Eastward to those stern fields where we would be. Feeble or old, or fettered home-bonds, we Dashed not your contempt, nor have we foregone That generous cause for which you greatly died. Harder our sacrifice, that here we pursue Our lowly labors for the men who share With you that godlike joy to us denied. Nor would we enslave as you if ye but knew; How bitter-cheap we hold our safe lives here.

JAMES POSTFELT.

THE PINE.

It's rooted in the canyon's wall, Where snow-born, dancing waters brawl, And ever ferns bridge fall— My favorite pine.

When morning o'er the summit breaks, And zephyr from her slumber wakes, Its harp of needles music makes— C. W. A.

A LETTER.

Poppy and coreopsis, and the blue Of larkspur where a drunken bee sleeps tight! Pale stars of early aster, and the white Wide daisies of yarrow, and the crystal dew Still shining on nasturtium-shields. A few Thin spider-roses lingering from the night. The elder-trees have reached their blossomy height. The clover-lifts high her royal hue. It is so sweet, so peaceful here to-day! Scarcely a quiver in these pleasant airs. The skies are deep and wonderful, though there's A cloud-fleck now and then. Listen, how gay Our little house-wren chatters his affairs! And you are missing this! You are away.

ANCHURA.

THE REWARD OF PERSEVERANCE.

(From the Flatlands, Wis., Wines.)

At last the reward of perseverance. "Line-o-type or two," of the Chicago Tribune. We knew some sucker would bite, and "B. L. T." has really swallowed the bait. Poor fish!

THIS WAS THE BAIT.

Christian Yearous of Potosi was arrested and taken to Madison Thursday on the charge of molesting the espionage law.

JIL DESPERANDUM.

By the shade of old Isaac, Bo-peech to his ashes—Here's old Sol, gear in high, heading southward of late. Yes, the sure enough fact (blanky-blank and some dashes) Is the fishin's a dad-gasted front down to date.

Yes, I 'low I've been nuth about Five Fathom's fightin's. And, I hold, with good reason at times and good right; But the Reef's on the blink and a flin on its biter's. For the way they're not biting out there is a fright.

And the flat half-way out, sometimes good for a hummer. Like the Reef has gone bump and is all to the bad. Always bump at the best, it has never been bummer. And to fish it sure gets a guy's billy, bedad!

Then the rushes 'long shore, where a guy once could fish. And take it from me, Bo, the strings told no lie—Though I work them both ways, and well through and behind 'em. Not a nibble nor nip, not to speak of a rise.

Yep, the fishin's a frost; but it's nix on a holler; The lunk's bound to change sure as Sol's hiking hence. So to buck up and sit tight in my trawler; And buh-twee me, Bo, just to be fishin's immense.

ADIES.

BROWN'S ONLY SUIT.

(From the Balloch, N. C., News.)

Last-Saturday night, one man's suit from delivery wagon. Brown striped. Reward if returned to 197 Fayetteville st.

DIARIES.

Do I keep a diary? Surely, my child! But just for the purpose of noting those wild And soft fleeting fashions we catch from the stars, And strive to retain with hysterical bora. For a diary often is naught but a record Of "He said," and "She said," and things best forgotten.

Goals we attained to or chances we missed, An absence from church or a girl that we kissed. Scandalous! Very, but bracket such notions; Yet such, in the long run, are human emotions, And diaries naught but emotions run wild—Best let the other chap write them, dear child! Or see the diary of a purveyor of purple vines. For practice in writing, in elegant times.

F. E. L.

THE LOVES OF LAURA. Fele Rak and Pan and other scribbles Who claim Miss Blackburn's transcendence, Will win ye Colym fan' loud higgs As sole reward for effervescence.

Aquarium is not her dear. The rest may cause her lyric nagging; Their palpitations, 'twould appear. Springs from mistaken diagnosis.

For B. L. T.'s The Man, I know! The rest may cause her lyric nagging; Her poems, as printed, merely show. Ye Ed's exclusive mode of bragging.

LEIS.

TO FETE BARK. (Should Laura Blackburn scorn him.) Where the twilight shadows call him. Where the night birds gabble on. Where the silvery brook is babbling on its way; Where the moonbeams softly shine Through festoons of purple vines. Take me, Bark, and let me sing the hours away.

Where all Nature's at her best, There with you I long to rest. Drive me to see the wonders of your charms. Far away from all this strife. Give me just one taste of Life. I will promise, Bark, to never leave your arms.

FLUMA DELPHINE.

BRAHMS WALTZ. As a sepher, floating light On the passer wing of night, This tender melody, so soft, Wafts its mystic charm aloft.

With a subtle, haunting air, It seems to breathe a fragrance rare; Whispers things that only eyes blur, And hidden secrets of memory stir.

It melts intangibly, and seems At the borderland of dreams—Wistfully to fade away, As twilight, at the close of day.

CANDIDA.

ORNIITHOLOGICAL. Sir: That German airplane that appeared over the county of Kent and, upon being unpleasantly greeted by anti-aircraft guns, turned to the westward and proceeded out to sea (vide Tribune), must have been a first cousin to the Jubjub bird, which few backwards to keep the wind out of its face.

FORTUNATELY IT WAS TO BE, ROGERS.

(From the New York Evening Mail.)

Comedian Rogers is a proud father of a son, born to Mr. Will Rogers Tuesday.

BASEBALL is non-essential, according to Mr. Baker. WHEREAS vau-dville, the recreation of a great one-track mind, is indispensable, eh? B. L. T.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, of matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will permit, the subject will be personally answered. Letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright, 1918, By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

VEGETABLE FOODS.

It has been suggested to me that the machinery for persuading people to grow vegetables this summer has not been matched with machinery for distribution. A great many people have more vegetables than they can use and, at the same time, a great many other people have no vegetables and not enough money to buy as many as they need at the prevailing prices. This article suggests that those who have an excess share their plenty with those not so well off.

From the standpoint of calories few vegetables are cheap foods. Most of them are principally water and fiber, with a moderate amount of starch, sugar and protein. If we except nuts all of them are deficient in fat. We recognize this when we cook vegetables with fat as we do almost invariably. Their value lies in the minerals contained in them, the vitamins, the alkali which they form, their freshness, their bulk and their flavor.

We read much about the fat soluble substance necessary for the growth of young animals and we are told that growing children must have milk and butter. In other words they may get this substance. But there are sturdy nations who do not keep cows and whose children do not get milk or butter. The Jap children grow up without the services of a milkmaid. The young of many other nations get no milk after the stage of infancy has been passed. All of these young, whether human or animal, get their fat soluble growth substance from the leaves of plants. Children can get this substance from spinach, mustard greens, beet greens, turnip greens, salads of various sorts, lettuce, cabbage, sauerkraut, alfalfa and many other forms of vegetable leaves.

Vegetable soups not only contain the fat soluble growth principles of the leaves used in making them, but they contain the mineral salts of the leaves as well. In many of our cooking processes the juice water from the vegetables is thrown away. This juice contains much of the mineral matter of the vegetables.

The dietetic specialists have shown how a cooking or two will reduce the starch and sugar in some vegetables from 15 per cent of the total weight down to 5 per cent. Vegetable soups retain the mineral matter of the starch leached out of the vegetables.

Meats tend to make the system acid, or at least to reduce its alkalinity. The body is really an alkaline medium. The work is done in an alkaline medium. Man is a middle ground animal, standing between the acid-meat eaters and the alkaline-herbivorous animals. But the place where man naturally stands is the middle ground. The eating of vegetables does not make so much heat. For all these reasons people should live largely on vegetables at this condition?

1. [a] Inheritance. [b] Neglect of the scalp. [c] Tight hat bands. 2. Neglect of the scalp. 3. Wash the scalp with soap and water several times a week. After washing rub a little grease into the hair. 4. It is doubtful.

CALLS SWAMP ROOT FAKE. L. O. C. writes: "I see Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root advertised a great deal for kidney and liver trouble. Is there any virtue in it? I am troubled in that way."

"The Great American Fraud" says of Kilmer's Swamp Root: "Swamp Root will not cure kidney, liver, or bladder diseases. Used in such disease it will often be harmful and sometimes it may even kill." These statements appeared in Kilmer's weekly several years ago. The Great American Fraud" said that Kilmer's had not been used for a long time.

LOWDEN SCORNS UNSCARRED SONS OF KAISER

In an address that brought cheer after cheer from 15,000 persons, Gov. Frank O. Lowden, speaking at the annual outing of the Swedish American Society, declared that through the fusion of races democracy would crush autocracy and after the war an everlasting peace would rule the world.

"Only this morning," said Gov. Lowden, "I looked over a casualty list and I found that while there were ten names on that list from our own state, there were seven names from Germany. I saw that list I knew that whatever forbidding we might have had in the past, that our people had not been cemented into one people, into one nation, those forbiddings were forever silenced by the list of ten names from our state and seven from Germany."

"If this war, which is a war to the death between two conflicting principles, should go against us, there will not even be a remnant of our kind left which we can call our own, for every foot of it, whatever our form of government may be, will be under the dominion, directly or indirectly, of the Prussian autocracy and will be ruled from Berlin and not from Washington, my friends. So, we have learned that this war is near us.

"Then, again, we were told by some of our friends that while it was right that we should engage in war, while we had no alternative, yet we should keep our soldiers at home and not send them across the sea. Let me remind you of what our own great president, Abraham Lincoln, said in speaking of the great struggle, he said it was simple, very simple. All you had to do was to find your enemy was and then go to that point and strike your enemy, and strike him with all your might.

"There wasn't a schoolboy in this great city of Chicago who could not find his finger upon the map where our enemy was, and that spot was across the sea. So, if we would be loyal to the teachings of Grant, we have only one thing to do, and that is to send our soldiers in as large and increasing number as possible to that point. That is what of late we have been doing.

"You who have read the papers know that within the last few days even the Kaiser and his party, which sneered at the American soldier, have found where the American soldier is on the battle line. Now for the first three days the American soldier has been sleeping at night upon new ground, occupied the day before by the Kaiser's troops.

I want to say one or two things before I close. I was glad to draw contrast between two men who have figured largely in the world's eye for a generation. Two men who met, who respected each other's strength, who knew each other's power; years before this war commenced.

Compare Kaiser and Roosevelt. I refer to the Kaiser of the German empire and to Theodore Roosevelt, who was the Kaiser's guest years ago in a very dramatic time, as you will recall. Both of them have sons—the Kaiser six and Theodore Roosevelt four. What

BLOOD IS POOR.

H. M. writes: "My blood test is 55. How does this compare with the normal test? What does it mean to say that the blood tests 55? 2. What can I do and what foods should I eat to get the blood in better condition? My skin has brown mottles on the sides of the chest next to the ears. My height is 5 feet 9 inches and I weigh 135 pounds. I live on a large farm and have an abundance of exercise."

1. The percentage of hemoglobin should be 100. A "test of 55" means that your blood is about one-half as rich as it should be in coloring matter. 2. Be certain that you have not pernicious anemia. If you have secondary anemia try the following: Eat freely of spinach, lettuce, greens and salads generally. Eat meat and broths, the meat and eggs. Regulate your bowel habits.

YEAST FOR CONSTIPATION. A reader writes: "Will you kindly tell what kind of yeast is used in treatment of constipation, amount used daily, preparation, and any information appertaining to its use."

Ordinary baker's yeast—half a cake three times a day. Suspend in cold water or milk. A little sugar will help it to act. It is a remedy for pimples and boils. Some persons find that it acts as a mild laxative. Many do not get this action from it.

WASH HAIR OFTEN.

Gemma writes: "What is the cause of the baldness which sometimes affects healthy young men, even while they are in the 20s? 2. What is the cause of excessive dandruff and itching scalp where the hair is otherwise healthy? 3. Is there any recognized treatment or preventive for conditions one or two above? 4. Is there any relation between diet and itching skin? Is the use of new substitutes for wheat flour—for example, corn meal—likely to have anything to do with this condition?"

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APPEAL TO DISTRICT BOARD. Watske, Ill., July 18.—[Friend of the Soldier.]—What is the new draft law for classifying men who registered June 5, 1915? I have a friend who has a wife and foster child actually depending on him for support. In what class should he be placed? He was married April 12, 1917.

PROFESSIONALISM depends on many facts not stated in your letter. See your local board. If mistakes have been made, your friend can appeal to the district board.

NOT AFFECTED BY NEW LAW. Chicago, July 18.—[Friend of the Soldier.]—I was drafted last year and was released on account of lung trouble. I was not in the military service, the answer given above will not apply.

REPORT TO THE A. P. L. Henry, Ill., July 18.—[Friend of the Soldier.]—To whom may a person be reported who is of influence in the community and has persuaded several people against a liberal subscription to the Liberty Loan? Would the National State Council of Defense send an agent to investigate?

REPORT THIS CASE TO THE AMERICAN PROTECTOR, 150 West Adams street, Chicago. The National State Council of Defense is not organized for such investigations and would refer the case to the American Protective League.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

As but limited space can be given letters in this department, writers must confine themselves to 300 or 350 words. Unless they give us their full name and addresses their letters will not be considered. No manuscript will be returned unless the writer sends postage for that purpose.

GIBBONS—REPORTER

By George Matthew Adams.

As I write, I see with my mind's eye an alert chap, creeping nearer, nearer and nearer to the front lines, in France. He has no gun, for he has gone there to kill. He went there to see.

He was just a plain—though unordinary—reporter. He was after news—and he wanted to get it first. And he wanted to get it accurate. So he took risks. He wasn't afraid. For you see, he was a reporter.

A reporter for you—and a reporter for me—was Floyd P. Gibbons. But he was so anxious to serve that he ventured too far and a bunch of machine gun anger found him, took away one of his eyes and crippled his arm. Even then he did not complain. His only thought was for the paper which he served—and how the loss of his presence at the front would disappoint the thousands anxiously awaiting his reports.

Could a finer hero be than just plain "Gibbons—Reporter?" And yet, there was nothing especially extraordinary about the woundeding of Gibbons. For a reporter is a soldier. Soft jobs never make a hit with a real reporter. The more exciting the more thrilling, the more dangerous the undertaking, the more anxious is the true reporter to get the job.

It was the same with Gibbons. And it is always this way with the reporters—boys who gladly work and risk for the love of the game—as well as for the love of doing their duty.

As you read your newspaper each day pay a silent tribute to the news getting boys. To the Gibbonses, the "Over There" and "Over Here," and everywhere.

When the final history is written about the American boys who fought at Chateau Thierry, I am sure that there will be a fine paragraph about Floyd P. Gibbons, reporter for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other papers.

But I shall think of him and remember him longest as just plain Gibbons—Reporter.

Billiards. Minneapolis, Minn., July 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I read with interest an article by Mr. Cowles in billiards. My interest was due to the fact that I used to play the game a good deal. But there was the objection—namely: that I invariably would hear profanity in any public billiard hall, and also had to rub elbows with some men that I naturally try to avoid. I've given up the game.

Mr. Cowles' article states that "a well conducted billiard room is today an irreproachable place of diversion." I agree with Mr. Cowles. I am sure that there is nowhere where a billiard hall is located. Where are they in your city? I do not know of any public places for "gentlemen's games" in my home city.

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MAYOR APPEALS TO NEGROES FOR THEIR SUPPORT

"You Have Stood by Me and I by You," He Declares.

Mayor Daley, who has been so staunchly by me. There is no one who would rather be in the right with me than I am with you. You have stood by me and I have done my best to stand by you.

Three hundred Negroes cheered this statement of Mayor William Hale Daley as he opened an address before them at the Bethel African M. E. church, Thirtieth and Dearborn streets, yesterday afternoon.

The mayor was scheduled to speak on "The Relation of Education to Citizenship," but he confined his remarks to praise of his "Negro friends of the second ward," to an attack on the Chicago Tribune, and to telling how, as a member of the city council, he had considerable trouble passing an ordinance giving the ward a municipal playground at Twenty-fourth street and Wabash avenue.

Warned by Drennan.

He was warned at the outset by John G. Drennan, counsel for the Illinois Central railroad, the only other white man on the program, who described himself as a "Kentucky Democrat" that politics were tabooed at the meeting. The purpose was to raise funds for a Negro school at Atlanta, Ga.

After explaining that the chairman's warning had forced him to change the speech he had prepared to give, the mayor delivered his complimentary remarks to the Negro audience. He then alluded to his attempts to secure the playground at Twenty-fourth street and Wabash avenue.

"I had considerable trouble passing that ordinance," he said. "Gene Pike, the same old Gene Pike, and I made the fight that put it over. I predicted that the Negroes would spread all over the world, and I guess I was right. They are common now."

"But who got the first one? The good old second ward. Where was it? At Twenty-fourth street and Wabash avenue. I believe I have a right to have a little heart throb when I contemplate it."

Urges Buying of Homes.

The mayor urged Negroes to own their own homes. "Negroes should be encouraged to get a better hold on the community where they live," he declared. "There are two things that make for good citizenship—the home and the church."

"It is fitting that we have gathered here today on the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which it was announced that two-thirds of the states had ratified the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution, giving the Negroes their freedom."

The mayor then made the Tribune the object of his discourse. He declared that the school board was arranging to move from The Tribune building so that the rent would not be paid to the Tribune company.

Praises Negro Aldermen.

"Your aldermen, both Negroes, fought with me when The Tribune used its influence to get the aldermen to confirm my appointment to the school board. This was because The Tribune knew that my trustees would move the office of the board from the Tribune building."

"When I appointed this school board, which is attempting to arrange to save half of the \$40,000 paid the Tribune company by getting cheaper rent elsewhere, the two Negro aldermen from this ward led the fight in my favor."

"When I sent in the names of my latest school board trustees, at the same time I sent in a message to the council telling the facts about The Tribune's influence. I expected this. The Tribune came out the next morning saying only that the mayor's appointments were altered and that there was no comment made. I made it so hot for The Tribune that two weeks later they printed my message in full."

"Those are some of the things your mayor has to struggle with. My path is not strewn with roses."

EDITORS FROM AUSTRALIA ON WAY TO ENGLAND

Eleven editors and publishers of leading newspapers of Australia passed through Chicago yesterday on their way to England, where they will be guests of the British government. Among them were A. Carson of the Perth West Australian, J. O. Fairfax of the Sydney Morning Herald, H. Campbell-Jones of the Sydney Sun, J. Knight of the Brisbane Courier, J. C. Mackintosh of the Melbourne Argus, S. H. Prior of the Sydney Bulletin, W. H. Simmonds of the Hobart Mercury, W. J. Sowden of the Adelaide Register, G. Syme of the Melbourne Age, and W. A. Whitehead of the Victorian Country Press, and F. W. Huxley, Sydney, general representative.

The party arrived direct from San Francisco and was working the utmost speed for the Atlantic coast. In England, or "home," as most of the party called it, they will be joined by Frank Annet, member of the Australian house of representatives and editor of the Melbourne Labor Call, who preceded them. There they will also be joined by delegations of leading Canadian and New Zealand editors, also invited by the British government.

It was said they would be taken to France to view the battle fields and on a journey throughout Great Britain to observe changes the war has worked and the morale of the nation.

Commissions Given Rantoul Air Students

Hantoul, Ill., July 21.—A large class of air corps pilots were given commissions as second lieutenants at the Chicago flying field here today. Among those commissioned were Frederick Hamilton Chetlain, 7414 Sheridan road, Chicago; Arthur Herbert Evans, 1001 North Dearborn, Chicago; John

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IT WAS SAID THEY WOULD BE TAKEN TO FRANCE TO VIEW THE BATTLE FIELDS AND ON A JOURNEY THROUGHOUT GREAT BRITAIN TO OBSERVE CHANGES THE WAR HAS WORKED AND THE MORALE OF THE NATION.

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SHRAPNEL

The engineers' examining board, traveling through the country in quest of 2,000 civil engineers, will be at the offices of the Military Training Camps association in the Consumers' building tomorrow and Wednesday. Preliminary examinations will be given to qualified engineers, after which commissions will be issued in the grades of first lieutenant and captain. The men will then be sent to commence training at Camp Humphreys, Va.

William Kolp of 2630 West Avenue recognized the private pictured in the photograph of yesterday's Tribune leading a mule which was drawing a supply car on a narrow gauge railroad near the front of his son, Louis E. Kolp. Private Kolp enlisted in May, 1917, in the machine gun company of the One Hundred and Thirtieth regiment and went across last spring. His picture was previously in The Tribune on June 16 in a snapshot taken at the front.

UNIVERSAL WAGE STANDARD IN U. S. IS CONSIDERED

Labor Policies Board Debates It as a War Measure.

Washington, D. C., July 21.—[Special.]—National standardization of wages as a war measure has been the subject of discussion between the labor policies board and representatives of industrial management for several days.

In seeking standardization the precedents of unionized industry are being followed," Felix Frankfurter, chairman of the board, said tonight.

"Wages have, of course, long been standardized by the agreements of employers and employees in many industries. Now it is planned for the whole people. Except as a war measure it hardly would have been considered. The president has said that industry plays as essential and as honorable a role in this great struggle as do our military armaments."

The policies board was instructed by congress to standardize wages. Mr. Frankfurter said, because of the need to stabilize industrial conditions, so that no productive power be wasted, and the further need for increased production of war stuffs.

Through the taxes on excess profits, the war industries board, through its price fixing, the president, through the veto of \$240 wheat, have prepared the way for standardization of wages. Additional methods of keeping down the cost of living are being investigated at this time.

PROTEST WAGE LIMIT.

A strong protest against that portion of the last civil appropriation bill adopted by congress, which provided that two-thirds of the states had ratified the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution, giving the Negroes their freedom."

The mayor then made the Tribune the object of his discourse. He declared that the school board was arranging to move from The Tribune building so that the rent would not be paid to the Tribune company.

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BABIZE RENEWS ATTACKS UPON BRITTEN RECORD

Charges Bill Congressman Introduced Was Same as Viereck One.

Republican politics in the Ninth congressional district is warming up. Following the filing of a libel suit for \$100,000 against A. C. Babize, who seeks his seat, by Congressman Fred A. Britten, Mr. Babize comes back with a counter blast which is, at least, as heated as the first shot he directed toward Mr. Britten.

"If by the filing of a suit for libel against me," said a statement by Mr. Babize yesterday, "Congressman Britten expected to develop a smoke screen to silence me or prevent me from showing his pro-German activities, he will discover before the campaign is well under way how deluded he is."

Refers to Viereck Boast.

Mr. Babize then goes on to point out that the bill introduced in congress by Mr. Britten to authorize the president to exempt Americans of German blood from foreign military service was identical with one which George Sylvester Viereck boasted to a member of the American Defense society he had prepared himself. Mr. Babize charges his visitor, saying he had "a pipe line" to Washington, and had a number of senators and congressmen who would do his bidding and hamper the government in the war.

"Was Britten among them?" inquires Mr. Babize, who then calls upon the congressman for his defense to these charges. Incidentally, Mr. Babize asserts the charges he has thus far made are "mild" compared with what will come from him later in the campaign.

McCormick in Foss District.

This week Congressman Medill McCormick invades the congressional district of one of his rivals for the senatorial nomination, speaking at Waukegan tomorrow night and earlier in the day at Libertyville. A special car from Lake Bluff, Lake Forest, and Highland Park will be run to the meeting at Waukegan.

Mr. McCormick returned Saturday from central Illinois, where he spent the greater part of last week. After

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a few hours in Chicago he went to New Lenox, speaking before a Methodist camp meeting there. Today he will visit Marengo and Harvard during the day and close with a night meeting at Woodstock.

Foss to Speak Tonight.

Congressman George E. Foss speaks at Waukegan tonight in his campaign for the Republican senatorial nomination. Tomorrow he will spend in Kane county and Wednesday in Grundy county.

The Foss senatorial headquarters has organized a committee of enrollment for Cook county for securing pledges of support for Congressman George Edmund Foss in his campaign for the Republican nomination for United States senator. This committee consists of 118 representative Republicans of Cook county and vicinity and a letter is being sent out by this committee to many Republicans in Cook county asking their support for Congressman Foss. Frederick A. Howe, former chairman of the Republican state committee and former president of the Hamilton club, is chairman of the committee.

BRITTEN MAKES DENIAL.

Washington, D. C., July 21.—[Special.]—Representative Fred Britten of Chicago denies the truth of the charge made by August B. Babize, candidate for congress in the Ninth district, that the Britten bill exempting Americans of close German blood from military service was originated by Sylvester Viereck, editor of the former pro-German weekly, Fatherland.

"The American Defense society," said Mr. Britten, "made a thorough investigation of that charge when it was first made and issued a public statement declaring the assertion had no foundation. I am an honorary member of the American Defense society. My bill is entirely in line with President Wilson's executive order of March 20 exempting conscientious objectors and assigning them to non-combatant service."

Hats of white satin with brocaded designs worked in fine braids. Black velvet hats cross-stitched in silvery white threads. Hats of prunella velvet with flower corded. Beige and blue turbans veiled.

Fifth Floor, South.

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CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co



A Display Exclusively Devoted to First Hats of Autumn

At once a forecast of fashions and a fulfillment of an immediate need are these new modes, just created to be

Presented in the French Room.

For at this midseason moment, when a new hat is needed to rejuvenate the summer wardrobe and a summer hat no longer appeals, these are the modes to which women turn with keen interest.

Hats of white satin with brocaded designs worked in fine braids. Black velvet hats cross-stitched in silvery white threads. Hats of prunella velvet with flower corded. Beige and blue turbans veiled.

Fifth Floor, South.

Fresh New Undermuslins For a New Week in the Midsummer Sale



Every assortment replenished and renewed, so that not only the splendid value-giving goes on, but also that selections can be made from undiminished varieties. This sale continues to be

The best of occasions to provide a plentiful supply in summer undergarments at savings very much worth while.

From every group this is possible. Special prices are placed on silken undergarments and American-made undermuslins.

Very Specially Featured Here Are:

Crepe de Chine night-dresses, at the right, \$4.50. Pajamas of pink silk mull, with dotted bands, \$2.95. American-made night-dresses, twelve styles, \$1.25.

Third Floor, North.

For Wee Folks—

Specials in the Midsummer Sale

Little garments specially made to keep tiny folk cool and fresh and dainty the summer through—

And specially planned so that their pricings mean actual and worth while savings for mother.



Special Are Little folks' Creepers at 85c

Of barred dimity with stitched bands that point out the excellent tailoring of these—sketched at the left. At \$1 are creepers of gingham in the smallest of pink and blue checks.

At \$1.95—White Frocks Are Especially Fine

The snowy lawn is made into the dainty style at the right, with hand-embroidery at the yoke, and French knots at the neck and sleeves. One and two-year sizes.

For Baby Boys—Bonny New Suits, \$2.25

In some the trousers are pink, blue, tan or green and the blouses white. Others, white with colored collars and cuffs.

Sweater coats for children here in soft light weaves and pretty colors.

Third Floor, North.

The Government Requests:

That we eat more fresh fish. It is a nourishing, appetizing and economical food, especially good during warm weather. By doing this we help save meat and wheat.

More of the Unusual Values in Smart Summer Sweater Coats

Whether it's a gay little sleeveless wool slip-on at \$2.95—or a rich, pure silk sweater coat at \$45—or any of the scores of styles at prices within this range—



There's style surety, excellent fit, most careful workmanship in each and every garment. Each is an unusual value at its price. To illustrate—

Fiber Silk Sweater Coats at \$12.75. Shetland Wool Sweater Coats at \$14.50.

The fiber silk sweater coat, sketched at the right, has that smart weave known as drop-stitch. It is here in purple, rose-color, canary, old blue and black, \$12.75.

The Shetland wool sweater coat, sketched at the left, has the pocket tips, collar and cuff edging of real Angora in white. The colors include rose, pink, blue, \$14.50.

Third Floor, North.

House Dresses of Many Styles In the Midsummer Sale at \$2.95

Just at this one price a woman may choose the smartest of trim and tailored styles as she prefers—

In cool cotton voiles of lovely colors or heavier percales in firm, smooth weaves.

Perhaps no other instance points out more forcefully the unusual values in this sale.

One Style in Striped Voile Sketched, \$2.95

It may be had in blue, green, pink or black and white stripes. The collars and cuffs in white organdie.

A percale house dress especially attractive may be had in pink and lavender and white.

Just a Word Concerning the Service Suits—

They are proving especially adapted to vacation wear in woods and mountains. Priced variously from \$3.95 to \$7.50.

Third Floor, North.

Real Summer Corsets, \$4.50 Are of Pink Net With Pink Satin

And when one stops to consider, these are not solely summer corsets.

At any season of the year women will find them the most satisfactory of comfort-giving corsets.

Easy, flexible, yet no sacrifice of correct style lines, and very well made.

Pink satin stripping is used with the pink net, giving that dainty appearance to the corset all women appreciate. In all sizes. Sketched.

FASHION'S BLUE BOOK

BY CORINNE LOWE

NEW YORK.—[Special Correspondence.]—When female seminaries reared in the land, when we caught stage coaches instead of trains, and when the nicest thing you could say about a debutante was that she was an "amiable" young woman, may we much add to the drooping, fitted yoke.

There was something extremely expressive about that sloping shoulder line of the 1880 period. It seemed to say plain as day that you weren't going to have any more learning than was necessary. You were bound to soothe gentlemen by your ignorance and to fill them with that vast sense of protection required for their comfort.

It seems strange now in this day of feminism, when farmerettes and lady munition workers and mechanics are filling the pictorial section of the Sunday papers that the drooping shoulder line is coming back. Yet this is the case.

The kind of yoke illustrated by the frock above is found on some of the newest of the French frocks. Here the gown of plain black cloth is toward we have the capelle yoke worked out in points and banded by pearl embroidery of the same tone.

The same embroidery appears on the skirt and so, too, do the tangles of beads. The sleeves and the charming guimpe with its upstanding ruche are of silk voile in black and white. The ribbon about the throat is black.

THE SUCCESSFUL HOME GARDEN

BY J. F. H. HEIDE
No. 140.

Burdock Possibilities.

If we allowed hogs to roam at will over our lands, rooting up our gardens and distributing the diseases bred by neglect—if we ignored their food value and destroyed such as became overabundant—if we then imported pork to satisfy our needs from the stores of more thrifty countries, we might begin to realize our want of frugality and conservation of resources. Yet that is an actual parallel of our treatment of the burdock, that grass plant with the "sticker."

Every one of these huge weeds bearing the burrs that cling to the clothes has been permitted in peace to drain the fertility of the soil for two years to produce thistles, coarse, soft leaves. If we utilized the foliage mass at least to screen other unsightly objects, or like the thrifty Japanese, cultivated the roots as vegetables, our toleration would be justified, in a measure, even if we continued to import the dried roots and seeds from Europe for medicinal purposes.

The present Chicago market quotations on fresh gathered, dried roots are 9-14 cents per pound; on seed, without the burrs which contain them, 6 cents per pound. There is a good and continuous demand for the roots, a fair price for the seed, and a ready market for the leaves, though all three are used as an alternative in blood and skin diseases. Some of the drug millers who buy at current market quotations, even if we continued to import the dried roots and seeds from Europe for medicinal purposes.

Two of the most valuable documents from the educational standpoint on this subject of meat and how to know it were put out eight and six years ago by the agricultural experiment station of the University of Illinois. They have the bulletin numbers 147 and 158. (Some benevolent person, it seems to me, might have spent a hundred thousand dollars or so spreading the information contained in these.

Every smallest consumer of meat—and everybody is learning to be that today—must be able to tell the difference between the demands of the butcher, ought to know what a retail cut of meat is, in its average proportions of lean and fat and bone. Back of that average there are scores of interesting things to know that do not touch our use quite so near.

Take the subject of "retail trimmings." This is what the bulletin says: "Trimming the loin steaks reduced their weight 15 per cent. The trimmings were about four-fifths fat and one-fifth bone. Round and chuck steaks were reduced but 5 per cent in weight by trimming, only fat being taken from the former as a rule, and principally bone from the latter. Other cuts that were materially affected by cutting off surplus fat and bone were the rump, shoulder, pot roast, and neck."

If you still buy sirloin steak do you, Mrs. Housewife, allow the butcher to cut off one-eighth of it? If you do let us figure out what you have given up.

Beef fat averages 5,540 calories per pound, according to Atwater. One-eighth of a pound would be nearly 450 calories. But one-fifth of the trimmings, it says, was bone, so really we have only about 350 calories of fat, or a fair proportion of fat for a day's ration for many a person and more than thousands are getting today. Will you let that go into the waste bin without a murmur?

And that bone contains with its fat enough of flavor to make agreeable a stew of vegetables. If a small piece of fat is added few people will miss the lean meat. Vegetables make any animal fat savory, and when we want the fat to predominate instead of the vegetables in our mixture a little of the best seasoning vegetables, celery, onion, carrot, pepper, and a bit of root ginger, cooked with the fat, will give us a savory fat that is one of the most agreeable and economical seasonings we can get. But that is another story.

MEETINGS

Events Scheduled Today and Tonight in Chicago.

Hole-in-the-wall, 8 p. m.—Concert by the Pullman band.
Wicker park, 8 p. m.—Concert by the Lester Carriers' band.
Art institute, 8:30 p. m.—Lecture on house planning and art in the town, by Lorado Taft and Oscar McMurray.

Open Air Glees.

The Glee club of Armour & Co. will give an open air concert at Cornell square, Fifty-first and Wood streets, Friday, July 26, at 7:30 p. m.

Roosevelt Name Wakes the Echoes at Camp Meeting

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

The mention of the name of Theodore Roosevelt as a 100 per cent American brought an outburst of applause yesterday at the Desplantes camp meeting.

Immediately preceding the mention of Roosevelt a veiled reference was made to Mayor Thompson. The reference was: "I want no man to go to the United States senate who is not a 100 per cent, red-blooded American."

The speaker was the Rev. John Thompson, superintendent of the Chicago Home Missionary and Church Extension society of the Methodist Episcopal church, who preached the morning sermon.

"We have a man," said Dr. Thompson, "of clear international vision, who saw the perils of Germany before we declared war, whose convictions are like the rock of Gibraltar, with four sons in the war, two of them wounded and one of them dead and one decorated—our own Theodore Roosevelt."

Dr. Thompson severely criticized Postmaster General Burleson for favoring the retention of beer when the question was before the committee on agriculture in Washington.

"I am ashamed of Secretary Burleson for his attitude on the liquor traffic," he said. "Instead of defending the saloons which would destroy the efficiency of our soldiers he ought to exercise his brains to devise means by which boys in our camps may send home letters to their mothers and their friends without paying postage."

The suggestion was received with such evident approval that he said: "I believe I will move to send a request to Washington to have this done. A vote was called for in the midst of the sermon and the entire audience stood in an affirmative vote."

"Off, men, with your hats to our boys as they go by," Dr. Thompson continued. "In a street car I will never keep my seat and allow a soldier or sailor to stand. I could hug every one of them—they are fighting our battles. O, the torture of liquid fire, blistering gas, shell shock, and mental strain just before the fatal charge into No Man's land which they must endure!"

Dr. Thompson incidentally mentioned the fact he had read the Sunday newspaper in the morning and the remark caused applause. In the afternoon sermon the Rev. W. R. Wedderburn, pastor of St. James' Methodist Episcopal church, gave the Sunday sermon.

"Didn't your soul dance within you as you read this morning the story of the victory our boys and our allies were winning?" he shouted. Some one on the platform spoke out and said: "So you read the Sunday paper, too?"

In a flash Dr. Wedderburn answered: "Do you pretend the news of today didn't come to this holy place? Why this is holy news we have."

"You are all right!" "Go ahead!" These and other ejaculations accompanied by vigorous applause came from various parts of the audience. Later Dr. Wedderburn said: "The newspaper stands for the purest and highest in public and civil life and is a chief aid in cultivating patriotism."

"Nebuchadnezzar was sent out to eat grass," he continued. "Nebuchadnezzar II, whose home is in Potemkin, will be sent to a worse fate than eating grass and he will go soon."

"Don't slacken your prayer because of the present victory and may God in His omnipotence say, 'They shall not pass.'"

The camp meeting closes tonight.

For Armenian Relief.

Dr. James L. Barton, chairman, and Charles V. Vickery, secretary of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, are to be in Chicago today. They are making a tour of the country to raise a \$30,000,000 relief fund.

This is in addition to the regular Friday entertainment of the league. There will also be free dancing lessons on Thursday and Saturdays at 1:30. There is community singing on Sunday evenings and dancing on other evenings and afternoons.

Miss Bertha Lee, manager of the children's hour of the Drama league, announces that on Wednesday afternoon on the Municipal pier there will be given a processional, pageant, and play by the Junior Drama league players.

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Private Frank Dempsey, an American boy, late in the service with the French colonial troops, is speaking at Orchestra hall this week.

The society voted to establish branches in the counties outside of Cook in the archdiocese of Chicago. It also went on record as opposed to any change in the present motion picture censorship ordinance. Three hundred delegates attended.

GRACE VALENTINE

Gaze Upon the Smile of Her and Stay Heart Whole if You Can!



Bright Sayings of the Children

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 in their plans for each child's saying printed. The story told must never have been printed in any newspaper or paper. If it is not possible to acknowledge or return the contribution, please send the saying to the Tribune, Chicago.

Virginia had gone out to the country to spend her fourth birthday with her grandparents. Before the day was far gone she began to think her word was law and to assert her authority. When nap time rolled around her grandmother called several times for her to come upstairs and go to bed. Each time Virginia would answer: "I'm not ready yet." Finally, somewhat provoked at the delay, the grandmother called in slow, decided tones for the little lady to come immediately. Putting her playthings down, Virginia started slowly up the steps. About halfway up she stopped and said to her grandfather, "Grandfather, I'm going before I get ready."

Esther, who was with a group of children on the Fourth, all of whom were displaying their fireworks, said some of her own to a little girl. When her mother asked the reason she answered: "Mother, I was there and enjoyed the fireworks anyway and had a chance to make some money." J. C.

A small girl, having come to visit a friend, was showing her some of the new dresses and ribbons in her suitcase and made the remark, purposely to tease a small fellow standing by. "Boys can't have anything pretty." The little fellow replied, "O, they can have pretty girls."

Children's Hour at Municipal Pier

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Blandishments and Tricks, and a Woman Who's Fascinating

BY MAE TINE.

As full of tricks and blandishments as a sleek and vicious pony comes Grace Valentine in the play made famous by Emily Stevens. The while you want to throttle her, shake her, stick pins in her, you are performed adoring the undulating lines and the dimples of her. She's a fascinating lady, but she has a wicked eye—a wicked eye! (As Caroline, please understand, nobody wishing to be sued for libel.)

It is rarely a play is made over into a picture with such excellent results as have been accomplished in this case. Though seven reels are consumed in telling the tale of the rich, idle, and ineffectual woman, the play is a mental debauchee living off the earnings of others, there is not a moment when the interest is allowed to lag. Your murderous inclinations alone would serve to keep you awake, were the picture less well done. But it stands a monument to the men who produce. An unusual and brilliantly acted play.

"The woman" is a flirt. She is cruel and conscienceless and abnormally selfish. Consequences worry her not at all, the reason being that she sees to it the consequences shall affect only others. She is uncannily shrewd. Her intrigues are always extensively chaperoned. So well chaperoned indeed that the investigator for her husband, who wishes a divorce, after shadowing her night after night for months, is forced to report at last, despairingly: "I can get nothing on her."

Brought to bay finally, she gives in an inch to save her face and triumphs all after her own unholy fashion. The picture leaves her still married, still respectable, and all ready for a new adventure, forgetful and uncaring of the misery she has just swished her trailing skirts free of.

The people supporting Miss Valentine have been picked by some one who knows his business. Technically, I could see nothing with which to find fault. But, let me tell you, as pecky a creature as this unchastened woman would HAVE to be great on looks to get away with it. It is probably such as she—disposition, not appearance—who so often in real life turn up mysteriously missing.

Y. W. C. A. Hostess Houses.

Men from Chicago in training for army service are among those who are taking advantage of the entertainment offered at the new hostess houses of the Y. W. C. A. at Portland, Me. There are five forth which surround the point on which the new house has been built. There are now eighty-three Y. W. C. A. hostess houses near the army and navy camps.

Food Conservation.

"New Uses for Bread Crumbs" will be the subject of demonstrations by Mrs. Alfred Hope at 11 a. m. today at the food conservation station, 23 South Wabash avenue. At 2 p. m. Miss Winifred Phillips, state relations demonstrator, will demonstrate the canning of vegetables: peas, carrots, green beans, and spinach.

Dr. C. Houston Goudiss of New York, an authority on war foods, will speak tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the bureau on "Dry or Die, or Why We Must Dry Our Fruits and Vegetables." Dr. Goudiss asserts that the drying of vegetables and fruits is necessary as a health as well as a conservation measure.

Wanted: A Teacher.

An appeal for a secretary and a housekeeper, who will teach home economics, has been made by a Chicago settlement through the social service department of the women's committee of the State Council of Defense. The will receive their living expenses in return. Miss Marion Curtis, 120 West Adams street, will receive applications.

Red Cross Cooking Course.

The Red Cross Teaching center in the Tower building is offering an emergency course in cooking to those who have had some food training. The course embraces a much wider field than that covered by the canteen cooking course. It gives training in division canteen work, the keeping of accounts, the buying and storing of food in large quantities, the equipment necessary for canteen work, the study of kitchen handling large amounts of food, the preparation of canteen menus.

Big Brothers' Work Is Having Its Effect

Rad boys are on the decrease in Chicago, according to a report made by Bishop A. J. McGavick to members of the Catholic Big Brothers of the Holy Name society at a quarterly meeting held yesterday in the assembly hall of Holy Angels' church, Oakwood boulevard and Vincennes avenue.

A general survey of our work among delinquent boys shows that crime is on the decrease. Bishop McGavick said.

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WOMEN in WARTIME

Underlying all the many war time activities of Chicago women and women throughout the state is one fundamental and common interest—the child welfare campaign. We may be absorbed in the high finance of millions for the Liberty loan or the war savings committee, we may turn to conservation cookery, motor car driving, munitions making, stenography, wireless, but sooner or later we always come back to the problem of the child and how to make it grow up into the best kind of American citizen.

Of what use any of our efforts if the children are neglected? Upon them the future of our nation rests and there is no way of evading our responsibility. Thus say the women of the child welfare committees of the state council of defense who are now planning extensive follow up work in child welfare.

All the child welfare chairmen and ward leaders of the women's committee are asked to meet at 10:30 a. m. Wednesday in the Tower building to plan the program. There are now 333 child welfare stations in Chicago where thousands of children have been enlightened and measured in accordance with the request of the Federal Children's bureau. Reports which have been sent in from other parts of the state show that in the recent campaign quarters of a million Illinois children have been weighed and measured.

Flags for Slogans.

Today will be "slogan day" for the salvage committee of the American Red Cross in Chicago. Slogans to be used in the junk campaign will be presented at a meeting in room 703 Garland building at 3 p. m. in competition for the prize, a silk flag, which has been offered by Mrs. Samuel Chase. Mrs. Chase will preside at the meeting. Marjorie Eaton has also offered a flag as a prize for the housewife collecting the greatest number of pledges, and the competition between ward and suburban chairmen is very keen.

Municipal canning will begin this morning at the Sixth ward headquarters of the State Council of Defense, 215 West Fifty-fifth street, and will continue throughout the summer from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. every day except Sunday.

The monthly war meeting of the social hygiene committee of the women's committee of the State Council of Defense will be held Wednesday at 4 o'clock in the library at 120 West Adams street.

Miss Jane B. Smith of the Twenty-sixth ward will preside at a meeting of the Girls' Patriotic Service league in Wells park at 8 p. m. Tuesday.

The first lesson in war diet in the home will be given at the teaching center of the Red Cross tomorrow at 2 p. m.

LOOP FEATURE FILMS

ALCAZAR, 98 West Madison—"Other Men's Daughters" with Perry Henning and Betty Hutton.
BANDBOX, Madison near La Salle—"The Scandal Mongers" with Lois Weber.
BROADWAY, 114 North State—"The Secret Courtship" with Constance Talmadge.

BOSTON, Clark near Washington—"To Hell with the Blues" with George Raft and Jean Harlow.
CANTON, 58 West Madison—"The Great Unknown" with Wm. S. Hart.
CANTON, State near Monroe—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" with Margaret Clark.

COLONIAL, 30 West Randolph—"Hearts of the World" with Robert Harlan.
GEM, 202 South State—"The Expelled Son" with Francis X. Bushman; vaudeville.
LEXINGTON, State near Jackson—"The Patriot" with Wm. S. Hart.
ORCHESTRA HALL, 216 South Michigan—"We Can't Have Enemies" drama.

ORPHEUM, State near Monroe—"Wedlock" with Louise Glaum.
PASTIME, 98 West Madison—"The Lady Curzon" with Norma Talmadge.
PLAYHOUSE, 410 South Michigan—"The Unchastened Woman" with Grace Valentine.

ROSE, 68 West Madison—"Shark Menace" with Wm. S. Hart.
STAR, 98 West Madison—"Wedlock" with Louise Glaum.
WORLD, 61 West Randolph—"The Lesson" with Constance Talmadge.

SIXTEEN, Michigan near South—"Berlin via America" with Francis Ford.
VALLEY, State near Jackson—"The Patriot" with Wm. S. Hart.

Red Cross Cooking Course.

The Red Cross Teaching center in the Tower building is offering an emergency course in cooking to those who have had some food training. The course embraces a much wider field than that covered by the canteen cooking course. It gives training in division canteen work, the keeping of accounts, the buying and storing of food in large quantities, the equipment necessary for canteen work, the study of kitchen handling large amounts of food, the preparation of canteen menus.

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The Pearl Shop

Equal in beauty

ORIENTAL pearls cost a fortune. Frederic's pearls do not. Practically they are the only difference between them.

Last week we delivered to the owner of a \$20,000 rope of pearls a copy of our catalog which he could not distinguish the difference, yet the real pearls cost nearly a hundred times as much.

Pearl Ropes
\$5 to \$40 to \$450

Frederic's
Makers of Classic Jewelry
215 West Madison Street
Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS

Take a Trip by Moonlight
Every Night
Ferry to Union Lake
Ferry to Union Lake
Ferry to Union Lake

"Florida"
Ferry to Union Lake
Ferry to Union Lake
Ferry to Union Lake

GOODRICH STEAMSHIP LINES

Christopher Columbus
TO MILWAUKE



A Message to All Lovers of Music

It is a brave man who will try to dispute the verdict of Galli-Curci, Heifetz, Caruso, McCormack and other supreme judges. This verdict is that the VICTROLA is far superior to all other instruments and the only one worthy of recording their art.

Secure a Victrola now—make the most of the summer evenings

The VICTROLA can play ALL RECORDS. A statement is sometimes made that on account of its absolute supremacy the VICTROLA is high-priced. The answer is a simple one. You can buy a genuine VICTOR or VICTROLA for as little as \$10. Beautiful cabinet styles at exceedingly reasonable figures.

Convenient Terms
We will sell you a VICTROLA and RECORDS for as little as \$5.00 down, with monthly payments of \$5.00.

We offer a Victrola service that is a delight to music lovers

STYLES

Beautiful examples of the various styles are shown side by side. You can make tests of these so as to secure the type precisely suitable for your needs. You can also learn the beauties of the fibre needles and the tungstone needles. Also the proper occasions on which to use other VICTROLA needles. All of these refinements are brought to your attention under our system.

RECORD ROOMS

These daylight rooms are really sound-proof. When you close the door a felt strip moves into its place about the door, which prevents the slightest sound from entering. You have an opportunity to enjoy records under the most ideal conditions.

TESTING ROOMS

In these rooms every VICTROLA is given a most careful examination. VICTROLAS are sold by us as musical instruments. Therefore we see to many things which are unthought of in imitation instruments. There are many refinements which are exclusive in VICTROLAS.

DELIVERY

Our own motor trucks enable us to deliver records promptly. Our system also enables us to take proper care of exchanges, and to assist our patrons with our famous WEEK-END RECORD SERVICE. Over 30,000 Chicagoans avail themselves of our Record deliveries.

Wabash Avenue
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Lyon & Healy
Everything Known in Music

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Note: We close Saturdays at 1 P.M.
during June, July and August

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MONDAY, JULY 22, 1918.

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300 ARRESTED IN WHOLESALE ANTI-VICE RAIDS

Police Start Series of Drives to Close Up Undesirables.

Nearly 300 men and women were arrested early yesterday morning in a new general campaign under the leadership of Acting Second Deputy of Police William H. Luthardt. The clean-up squad of thirty men was under the immediate direction of Acting Moral Inspector Hugh T. McCarthy.

Only the south side was hit by the moral inspector's men. The chief objectives appeared to be the dry-cleaning and Negro gambling houses. Further raids in different sections of the city are to follow, however, it was announced in the second deputy's office. The city is to be cleaned of vice and gambling, it is claimed.

Both Chief of Police Alcock and Second Deputy Luthardt denied reports that they had conferred with Hinton G. Clabaugh, chief of the local bureau of investigation of the department of justice, a few hours before the raiding party started out.

Places Raided.
Included in the places raided and the number of men and women seized at each are the following: Foundry Inn, 621 South Halsted street, owned by Ed Weiss, thirteen men.

Canary cottage, 3841 Cottage Grove avenue, owned by Louis Weiss, seven men.

Pekin Inn, 5709 South State street, Dan Jackson, manager; thirty women and six men.

Fleming gambling club, 3512 South State street, 110 men.

Gambling rooms, 3010 South State street, seven men.

Gambling club, 14 East Thirty-fifth street, Bill Lewis, keeper; sixteen men.

Rooming house, 618 North La Salle street, Anthony Lutz, keeper; four men.

Poolroom, 444 East Sixty-first street, Harry Lord, owner; 10 men.

Regular Order of Business.
"We caused these raids to be made in the regular order of police business," Chief Alcock said last night. "We got no complaints from the government. We did arrest several slavers, though, as well as ex-convicts and other undesirable elements."

"Not long ago I wrote a letter to the mayor which was transmitted to the city council concerning these 'dry' cabarets. They run along unlicensed and since the abolition of the regular cabarets they are going wild. We went after the south side first because the district down there is getting pretty bad and we don't intend to stand for it."

Mr. Luthardt also said that the raids were carried out with the full understanding and acquiescence of the chief and without outside advice or recommendation.

"It's pretty to say that the department acted only after a warning from the federal authorities and besides the statement is not true," he said.

Not Federal Raids.
"The raids were not made as a result of federal complaints," Mr. McCarthy said. "They were planned long before any conference that may have been held by the chief and Mr. Clabaugh. The clean-up is just a part of the work of the chief to keep the city clean."

"It is nothing of a sporadic character. We have had investigators in the field for weeks. We only took the south side this morning because that was all we could do at once. The other parts of the town will be taken care of in the same way. We are going to show the people that it will not take 1,000 men to keep the city clean of vice and gambling."

Police Captain Wesley H. Westbrock testified last week at the Funkhouser trial that it would require from 500 to 1,000 men under the command of the second deputy to keep the city clean, provided the regular police force lent him no cooperation.

Local Police Active.
Besides the moral squad local commanding officers showed a renewed interest in the vice situation and kept a sharp lookout for the moral slacker in all parts of the city. They made a number of arrests, including women picked up on the streets.

The men seized by the raiding squads were taken to the identification bureau at the Harrison street station for examination to determine if they had previous police records. A dozen patrol wagons loaded with the prisoners stood for hours in the street near the station during the inquiry. At midnight some of the prisoners were returned to the station from which they were brought, because the identification staff was swamped with work for the night.

The women were sent to the Troquois Memorial hospital for physical examination. Those unable to pass the physical test will be sent to the new isolation hospital.

Raid on the Pekin.
The exciting event of the night was the swoop on the Pekin Inn, where between 500 and 600 men and women, black, tan, and white, had congregated. When the raiders appeared on the big dance floor there were screams from all sides and a mad rush for the exits. The Negro orchestra took flight and the members dropped their musical instruments in the middle of a jazz selection and ran yelling for the rear doors. Each exit was guarded by a policeman and the milling crowd was turned back to the dancing floor.

Dopans of slumming parties were included in the audience, and a number of women grew hysterical when they learned the nature of the police call. After the officers had questioned them

GARDEN PRIZES

Rules Announced to Govern Award of "Tribune" Medals.

THE manner of awarding Tribune medals for juvenile war gardens has been tentatively determined by the State Council of Defense. The record book provided by the woman's directing committee is to form the basis of judging.

This record book is to be marked by the supervisor of each school garden. The record book is to be marked by the teacher in charge of school gardens when such teacher is in charge of summer supervision.

Both the supervisors and teachers marking these books are to report to the ward garden director, a revised list of those who will be ready by next Sunday.

The record books take into consideration the following points: Attendance, deportment, condition of garden, varieties grown, general condition, and results.

If a school garden through the efforts of all gardeners in it, wins a prize, the medal will be awarded to the school to be mounted with the names of the gardeners and kept at the school.

Home gardens are subject to the same judging conditions as individual plots in school gardens.

After the supervisors have examined the books and formulated the lists of eligible gardens, these books will be put in the hands of the committee on awards, Mrs. Augustus Peabody, chairman.

The committee in judging the gardens will take into consideration the varied garden conditions of the city of Chicago. For instance, the boy or girl in the ghetto who has the best garden will get a prize, even though that garden be poorer than the poorest garden in Norwood Park or Kenwood.

all were allowed to go except thirty women and sixty-five men. They were taken to the police or failed to give a good account of themselves.

A large quantity of liquor was taken by the raiders in the place. One of the discoverers made was that numerous bottles of harmless looking "white rock" were in reality whiskey high balls.

Find Men in Uniform.
At the Canary Cottage a number of soldiers and sailors in uniform were being served liquor. Louis Weiss, one of the owners, became wildly excited when the squad called upon him.

"Now don't get excited and be careful," he urged the policemen while they were making a careful inspection of the place. One of the curiosities of the raid was that some of the men were being served liquor. Louis Weiss, one of the owners, became wildly excited when the squad called upon him.

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BOY GANGS IN SCRAP ON BEACH, JACKIES LEADING

North Shore Is Stained with Fist Spilt Gore.

Two neighborhood boy gangs, each under the leadership of a jackie on leave from the Great Lakes Naval Training station, staged a pitched battle at the Hollywood avenue beach yesterday afternoon which left a wake of bloody noses, blackened eyes, and in one case a dislocated shoulder.

The names of the participants are known to the police of the Summerdale station who responded to a riot call turned in by alarmed residents of the neighborhood, but no arrests were made. No complaints were made, they said, for when the wagon reached the scene of hostilities it was deserted.

"It was just a kid scrap," a desk sergeant explained.

"Lead Pipe" Leads One Gang.
From the life guard and other witnesses several versions of the affair were obtained. It was generally conceded that the trouble grew out of the presence of a crowd of boys who are members of an "athletic club" on Clark street, in the vicinity of Bryn Mawr avenue. These boys were under the leadership of a young man nicknamed "Lead Pipe" and a jackie who owns an automobile and acts as a general transportation agent.

"Lead Pipe's" followers are said to have used objectionable language, to have played ball on the beach in violation of the rules, and to have been generally obnoxious.

The second jackie is said to have protested and followed his protest by throwing the objectionable ball out into the lake. Then the fight started and in a trice there was a general melee in which a score on both sides participated.

Leaders in Combat.
Finally the combatants left the beach and started west on Hollywood avenue towards Broadway, when the two leaders challenged each other to a single handed contest and before it had been concluded one of the pugilists suffered a wrenched shoulder.

Three of the combatants were treated by Dr. Albert P. Hedger, 5738 Kenmore avenue.

"Just a kid row," Dr. Hedger explained. "Their injuries were not serious enough to warrant me in charging a bill."

**CHIEF MOONEY
ARRESTS FOUR
AS PICKPOCKETS**

Pickpockets, who are said to have been operating with increasing frequency in the vicinity of Cicero, Lawndale, Austin, and the Fillmore police districts, slipping from one jurisdiction to the other to evade capture, fell upon evil fortune yesterday when Chief Mooney of the detective bureau and a squad captured alleged thieves.

George Vogel of 1246 West Harrison street, George Dietrich of 2218 North California avenue, Charles Dumont of 1525 Washington boulevard, and Harry Martin of 1460 West Harrison street were found on the boundary line between the city and Cicero.

As they perceived the detectives they stepped nimbly across the street and made faces at Mooney. But they did wrong, for the detective directed them at the points of pistols.

**Allies Resume Albania
Advance; Take Point Iezi**

ROME, July 21.—Franco-Italian troops again have taken up their advance in Albania. On Saturday, the Italian war office announced that Fohit Iezi, on the crest of Mali Silova, in the bend of the Devoli river south of Elbasan, was captured. Up to July 19, 21,667 prisoners and twenty-six guns were captured.

**Woman Arrested for
Sunday Sale of Liquor**

Mrs. Bertell Willet of 12020 South Halsted street was arrested last night, together with sixteen customers. She was charged with selling liquor on Sunday. Two cases of beer were seized by the detectives making the arrests.

DELORE MOONEY SENTENCE
Resolutions deploring the preparations to sing Thomas Mooney, accused of complicity in the San Francisco dynamiting, and asking a new trial, have been passed by the Lawdale Civic center.

FIVE KILLED BY AUTO ACCIDENTS; OTHERS INJURED

Jackie Among the Victims Who Are Run Down by Trains.

Five persons lost their lives by automobile accidents yesterday and a number were hurt. Four were killed in collisions with trains, one a sailor of Great Lakes station. The jackie and a man, partly identified as Charles Kruse of Winnetka, were struck by a Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad train at Schererville.

Both were brought to Chicago aboard the train and sent to the Washington boulevard hospital, where they died. Marks of identification had been lost.

Two in Family Party Die.
August Johnson, a mail clerk, living near Twenty-second street and Calumet avenue, was killed, and his fiancée, Miss Rosa Fredberg, of 5767 Westworth avenue, probably fatally hurt yesterday when a Wabash train struck the automobile in which they were driving in East Chicago. Anna Fredberg, sister of Rosa, also was killed.

They were with Miss Fredberg's parents, Robert and Fred Fredberg, and her brother and sister, Harold, 14, and Anna, 13. The car was owned by Fredberg, who had used it little more than a week. Johnson was at the wheel.

The car was on the railroad tracks when the engine struck it broadside, throwing the occupants out. Harold leaped just before the impact and was severely hurt. Anna Fredberg and Johnson were instantly killed. Rosa's skull was fractured and the others suffered bruises and broken bones. Fred George, a workman, was hurt by flying wreckage.

They were returning to Chicago from Indiana Harbor when the accident took place.

Killed by Auto Truck.
Richard J. Arendt, 19 years old, 2610 West Twenty-sixth street, died yesterday in St. Luke's hospital of injuries sustained Saturday. He was run over by an automobile truck at Twenty-sixth street and Western avenue.

Maurice Boehm, 8 years old, 1301 South Spaulding avenue, was probably fatally hurt when he jumped from the rear of a wagon on which he had been "hitching" and ran in front of an automobile in front of Charles Seitz, 4943 Harvard avenue, was owner and driver of the car.

**State Retakes Prisoner;
U. S. Loses War Worker**

Joseph McFadden, alias Clew, who escaped from the penitentiary at Joliet June 27, where he was serving a five year sentence for safe blowing, was arrested last night by Detective Sergeant O'Connor and Burke at the home of his wife, 2903 Quinn street.

When asked at the detective bureau what he had been doing since his escape McFadden said he had been working at the shipyards in South Chicago.

"I wasn't making the government any money at Joliet," said McFadden, "but I have been giving the government good service working in the shipyards since I got out."

**Card Points to Identity
of Body Found in River**

The body of a man about 30 years old was taken from the river at Twenty-ninth street, west of California avenue, yesterday afternoon. In the clothes was found a registration card marked "J. Kukleta, 2506 South West 31st avenue, No. 218, Class 5 F, precinct 31, local division 25," and signed by C. O. Anderson, registrar. A man of that name formerly lived at that address, but moved about six weeks ago.

**Time Tossed Santa Maria
Expected in Lagoon Today**

The long expected Columbus caravel, the Santa Maria, is expected to arrive in the Jackson park harbor between 3 and 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, proceeding there directly and making no other stops. This was announced yesterday by Capt. Harry B. Richards of the South Park commissioners.

WHEN A FELLER NEEDS A FRIEND



THREE GRAVELY HURT AND DOZEN BRUISED IN CRASH

Three persons, one a woman, were seriously injured and a dozen more suffered cuts and bruises last night when a Wilting-East Chicago street car crashed into the rear of a South Chicago-Windsor Park car at One Hundred and Fourth street and Ewing avenue. Defective brakes were the cause, according to a story told the South Chicago police by John Kolenski, motor-man of the latter car.

The seriously injured, who were taken to the South Chicago hospital, are the following:

Mrs. Mary Peterson, 945 Ewing avenue; right arm fractured and internal injuries.

Gordon Bjork, 10410 Ewing avenue; internal injuries and possible skull fracture.

Myer Berkowitz, labor foreman at the American Malle company, Robey, Ind.; possible skull fracture.

The names of three more whose injuries were bruised and glass cuts were also given the police. They are:

MRS. JOHN J. McNAB, East Chicago.

ALFRED HANSEN, East Chicago.

SAMUEL MILKOWSKI, Whiting.

According to a story told the police by a witness of the accident, Harry L. Williams, clerk in the election commissioner's office, a number of others, whose injuries were not serious, were taken away in automobiles. This was denied by F. E. Hodge, investigator for the surface lines, who also saw the crash.

**Sergeant Herlihy Not Lost;
Gone East on Army Duty**

State Senator Dan Herlihy, who Saturday night reported the disappearance of his son, Sgt. Theodore Herlihy, discovered to his confusion yesterday that the young man is not lost but on his way to Boston on army business.

BEDBUGS

Health Department Tells How to Kill 'Em.

CHICAGO'S health department turns its attention to the destruction of the lowly bedbug in the bulletin for the week, suggesting of all the agencies tried for the annihilation of the pest, hydrocyanic acid gas has been found the most effective. Household should be advised in its use, however, as the gas is a deadly poison. The destroying gas is the discovery of the department of agriculture.

Motels and others desiring to fortify themselves against impure drinking water, may have for the asking specially prepared chlorine tablets in room 707, city hall. These tablets, when used as directed, will render polluted water safe for drinking.

A continued decrease is shown in the death rate for the week, which was 563, as against 619 for the same period last year.

**Confesses Killing Man;
Claims Self-Defense**

Benjamin Ellis of 905 Claremont avenue confessed last night that he shot a quarrel in Ryan's barn at 2437 Arthington street Saturday night, and that he went home and got a revolver.

On returning, he said, Erickson called to him from an alley on Folk street near the barn, saying he had a can of beer. He said the quarrel was renewed and that Erickson tried to strike him with an iron bar. He then shot Erickson, he said.

BUHL WILL HIRE ALIENISTS TO EXAMINE SELF

The split between Leithar A. Buhl, grandson of the late brewer, Peter Schoenhofen, and his mother, Mrs. Josie S. Buhl, and his brother, George A. Buhl, was as wide as ever last night, despite conciliatory efforts of relatives.

Lothar, who was arrested for obtaining \$20 from Marshall Field & Co. by fraud, was released from the detective bureau at 130 yesterday morning when his brother, George, obtained a bond of \$1,500 through a professional bondsman.

Arrangements for the bond were made without his knowledge, however, after he had stated that he would not allow his relatives to aid him. When he left the detective bureau for the Plaza hotel where he lives with his wife, his brother was hiding across the street.

He was more reticent after his release than before, declaring last night that he would tell his whole story when he confronted the judge in the South Clark street court this morning.

"I am broke," he said. "That is why I got in trouble with the department store. I would not take the money from my folks or live with them because they held the \$500 a month allowance over me as a club to abrogate my right of free speech and my privilege of thinking as I wish."

"I am not out of my head, as they have hinted, and to make sure of it I am going to hire alienists to examine me."

His brother George declared that he did not believe Lothar was quite responsible for his actions, and that he could have obtained any amount of money he wanted by asking his mother.

A lawyer, J. J. Kelly, was engaged to represent Buhl in court this morning by Frank Reynolds, treasurer of the W. D. Boyce Publishing company, who Buhl described as a friend.

RIDES 5 HOURS ON CITY STREETS TO DIE IN HOSPITAL

County Hospital Twice Re- jected Patient, Ambu- lance Policeman Says.

John Pouch, a railroad employe, was carried about the city for five hours and fifteen minutes in a police ambulance. He died in the Cook county hospital yesterday at 1:30.

William Conside, a policeman, in charge of the Chicago avenue ambulance, accuses internes of the hospital with twice refusing to admit the sick man. This is denied by Dr. J. C. Vaughn, medical warden of the hospital, and Dr. Carl A. Meyer, his assistant.

The story of how the patient was trundled from one place to another in an attempt to procure some medical relief was recited by Policeman Conside to Lieut. Schoemaker of the Chicago avenue station.

The Policeman's Story.
The ambulance was called to the Le Grand hotel, at Kinzie and Wells streets, at 5:45 Friday evening. He said, "I was accompanied by Dr. L. O. Bollinger, the ambulance surgeon. Emil H. Englebrecht, the manager of the hotel, told us to remove John Pouch, a guest, employed as a switchman by the Chicago and Northwestern railroad, who seemed to be very ill."

"Dr. Bollinger made an examination and decided Pouch was suffering from cancer and some complications. He said the man was in very bad condition and should have immediate hospital treatment. I took him in the ambulance and drove to the county hospital."

"At the receiving door I was met by an interne, who also made an examination. (According to Dr. Vaughn this interne was Dr. Jacob Horwich.) The interne said we couldn't leave the man there because he was all right and only needed minor treatment; that he would give him a prescription. He would take him up all right. He asked if Pouch had any relatives. Pouch told he had a sister, Mrs. James Fitzpatrick, and he gave her telephone number."

Telephones to Sister.
"I called up Mrs. Fitzpatrick and told her the circumstances. She answered that she was unable to care for him as he was dying. Then the interne said: 'Let me talk to her.'"

"He then talked to her for a few moments and then said to me: 'It's all right. Take Pouch over to 2338 Mohawk street and his sister will help you out.'"

"We put Pouch back in the ambulance and drove to the Mohawk street address. We found that Mrs. Fitzpatrick had money that he was to take to bed. But Englebrecht, the keeper, said he wouldn't have him."

"Well, I didn't know what to do, so I went back to the county hospital. I went back to the county hospital and told them the situation was desperate and I must get care for the patient. I was told to bring him along. So I drove clear back to the county again."

"When I got there I was confronted by a couple of nurses and some internes. By this time Pouch had developed such agony that he was out of his head. One of the internes took a look at him and said he couldn't do anything; that it was a case for the psychopathic hospital. Imagine it! A man out of his head, dying, and being carted all over town!"

Difficult to Handle.
"Pouch got pretty hard to handle and I had to push him back on his cot a couple of times. I was that busy with trying to get him a place and some medicine and watching him. Then the interne told me there wasn't anything special the matter and he couldn't be hospitalized. Imagine it! A man out of his head, dying, and being carted all over town!"

"I was told that these internes a few things. I was told and I made some excitement, but the upshot of it was that after five hours and fifteen minutes on the road, I got him in the hospital."

Dr. Vaughn, replied to the charges by saying that he had been told by Dr. Horwich, the first medicine interne, that Pouch did not want to

NEW YORK WEEKLY BONDS

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

\$2,223,000

West Penn Power Company

First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, Series "C"

Dated March 1, 1916. Due June 1, 1933.

Interest payable semi-annually, June 1 and December 1, in New York or Chicago. Coupon Bonds in denomination of \$1,000, registrable as to principal only, or exchangeable for fully registered bonds. Coupon and registered bonds interchangeable. Callable as a whole or in part upon four weeks' published notice at 106 and interest on the first day of March, June, September or December, beginning June 1, 1923.

INTEREST NOW PAYABLE, SO FAR AS MAY BE LAWFUL, WITHOUT DEDUCTION OF THE NORMAL FEDERAL INCOME TAX TO THE EXTENT OF 2%

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

The West Penn Power Company supplies electricity for light and power to some 78 cities and towns located 10 to 50 miles from the City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The combined population of these 78 cities and towns, according to U. S. Census figures, increased over 88% in the ten-year period, 1900-1910, and it is estimated that the total population now served is 440,000.

For detailed information regarding these bonds attention is directed to a letter of A. M. Lynn, Esq., President of the Company, a copy of which will be sent on application, from which the following is summarized:

These bonds, in opinion of counsel, are secured by a first mortgage on all the physical property now owned by the West Penn Power Company.

The replacement value of the property is largely in excess of the outstanding bonds.

Additional bonds may be issued only under conservative restrictions.

The mortgage provides a graduated Maintenance Fund ranging from 1½% to 2½% annually of the par value of First Mortgage Bonds outstanding, and in addition the Mortgage provides a Depreciation Reserve Fund amounting to 2% annually of the First Mortgage Bonds outstanding.

The franchise situation is eminently satisfactory, as with the execution

The territory served comprises one of the best power situations in the United States.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS
(As officially reported)

	For the Year Ended May 31, 1918	Dec. 31, 1917
Net Sales	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Cost of Sales	500,000	500,000
Gross Profit	500,000	500,000
Operating Expenses	250,000	250,000
Operating Income	250,000	250,000
Interest Expense	50,000	50,000
Income Before Taxes	200,000	200,000
Taxes	20,000	20,000
Net Income	180,000	180,000

Gross Earnings, including Miscellaneous Income	\$4,581,131.60	\$4,000,306.97
Operating Expenses, Maintenance and Taxes	3,114,294.13	2,713,957.64
Net Earnings	<u>\$1,466,837.42</u>	<u>\$1,286,351.33</u>
Annual Interest on \$10,723,000 First Mortgage Bonds requires	558,380.00	

WE RECOMMEND THESE BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

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Annual Interest on \$10,723,000 First Mortgage Bonds requires	558,380.00	

WE RECOMMEND THESE BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

Price 98 and Interest, Yielding Over 6½%
We will pay 100% and interest for West Penn Power Co. 6% Collateral Notes due August 1, 1919, in exchange for this issue at the above price.

All statements herein are official, or based on information which we regard as reliable, and, while we do

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.
209 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
108 So. La Salle St., Chicago

New York St. Louis	Philadelphia Milwaukee	Boston Detroit	New York Baltimore	Boston Detroit	Buffalo Milwaukee	Philadelphia Minneapolis
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"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth, or security. Opinion No. A 946."

\$2,223,000

West Penn Power Company

First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, Series "C"

Dated March 1, 1916. **Due June 1, 1938.**

Interest payable semi-annually, June 1 and December 1, in New York or Chicago. Coupon Bonds in denomination of \$1,000, registrable as to principal only, or exchangeable for fully registered bonds. Coupon and registered bonds interchangeable. Callable as a whole or in part upon four weeks' published notice at 106 and interest on the first day of March, June, September or December, beginning June 1, 1923.

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For detailed information regarding these bonds attention is directed to a letter of A. M. Lynn, Esq., President of the Company, a copy of which will be sent on application, from which the following is summarized:

These bonds, in opinion of counsel, are secured by a first mortgage on all the physical property now owned by the West Penn Power Company.

The replacement value of the property is largely in excess of the outstanding bonds.

Additional bonds may be issued only under conservative restrictions.

The mortgage provides a graduated Maintenance Fund ranging from 1 1/4% to 2 1/4% annually of the per value of First Mortgage Bonds outstanding, and in addition the Mortgage provides a Depreciation Reserve Fund amounting to 2% annually of the First Mortgage Bonds outstanding.

The franchise situation is eminently satisfactory, as with the exception of a few small communities from which the Company derives less than 5% of its gross earnings, all of the franchises, in opinion of counsel, are unlimited as to duration.

The territory served comprises one of the best power situations in the United States.

A very large proportion of the power furnished by the Company is being furnished to industries directly contributing to the successful conduct of the war.

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS
(As officially reported)

	For the Year Ended May 31, 1918	Dec. 31, 1917
Gross Earnings, including Miscellaneous Income	\$4,581,131.60	\$4,000,306.97
Operating Expenses, Maintenance and Taxes	3,114,294.13	2,713,957.64
Net Earnings	<u>\$1,466,837.42</u>	<u>\$1,286,351.33</u>
Annual Interest on \$10,723,000 First Mortgage		
Bonds requires	558,380.00	

WE RECOMMEND THESE BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

Price 98 and Interest, Yielding Over 6 1/8%

We will pay 100% and interest for West Penn Power Co. 6% Collateral Notes due

August 1, 1919, in exchange for this issue at the above price.

All statements herein are official, or based on information which we regard as reliable, and, while we do not guarantee them, they are the data upon which we have acted in the purchase of this security.

Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.

209 So. La Salle St., Chicago

New York	Philadelphia	Boston	New York	Boston	Buffalo
St. Louis	Milwaukee	Detroit	Baltimore	Detroit	Milwaukee

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.

108 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Philadelphia

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth, or security. Opinion No. A 946."

WANTED—FARM
Stores and
HOUSEHOLD

and gown; must know
best trade; steady employ-
Co. 308 S. Michigan-av.
SALHELADY—BRIGHT
Aste candy factory ex-
per night party. Apply
H. & G. STORE 16 N.
STENOGRAPHERS AN-
CLASS WITH GOOD
SALARIES, PLEASANT
CONDITIONS TO WORK
FOR

ON ALL HOLIDAYS
 SATURDAYS
 SUNDAYS, EXCELLENCE
 MRS. EDWARDS, 4046
 STENOGRAPHER—YOU
 good machine; rapid
 least 3 yrs. experience;
 stenographer. The Fred G.
 37th-st.
 STENOGRAPHER—PHON
 to—Remington machi
 good, wholesale hou
 per week. Apply W
 Washington-blvd.
 STENOGRAPHER—ASSI
 er; young; experience
 be best and furnish r
 part position. B. C. CO
 4th-st.
 STENO. AND OFFICE
 bright young lady, 18
 years. Call any time
 Madison-st.

LECTOR CO. 235 W.
STENOGRAPHER—GLOBE
can wants beginner
for success; \$50 to star
if merited. Sandmeyer.
STENO. — EXPERIEN
position: must reside o
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W. Jackson.
STENOGRAPHER—ONE
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work; \$15; must be

STENOGRAPHER —
permanent position.
25th and Wabash.
STENOGRAPHER — CH
and Nut Co. 880 Loc
STENOGRAPHER — EXP
Carpenter-st. J. W. I
STENOGRAPHER — EXP
salary. Address M C
STENOGRAPHER — TEM
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Traffic Corro
WOMAN IN TRAFFIC
A MAIL ORDER HOU
IN HANDLING CUSTOM
AND RAILROAD ADJUS
ONE WHO HAS HAD
DER TRAFFIC EXPER
STEADY POSITION

PASSPORT REQUIRED.
SALARY EXPECTED.
TRIBUNE.
TYPIST-EXP.; FAMILY
details: good opport
worker. Harry Lynn Co.,
WANTED-1ST
nog. Perman
Apply at once,
igan-av.

WOMEN AND
SEARS, ROEBUCK
STOCK

BINDER
OFFICE
MESSENGER
ORDER FORM

STOCK.

Strong and active
wrapping and pa
tomers' orders f
shipment.

Girls, 16 to 18
to learn bindery

OFFICE.

Figuring and
work. Some pos-
sibility to
ing.

MESSENGERS.

Girl, 16 years
trained for office

ORDER FILLER

Active young wo
tomers' orders

GOOD V

NO EXP
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Homan-av. and
WOMAN - W
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be capable of
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Apply Office
Twelfth F

WOMAN-YOUNG, F.
partment of one of
houses in Chicago; m
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time.

WOMAN-YOUNG, T.
and take charge of
work; will be rapidly
Gress M Y 509, Tribu

YOUNG WOMAN-R
thorough agency c
newspaper and mar
Miss C

[illegible]

Petaluma, gas, linen, and maid service included; breakfast continental; suit \$8; rent \$65 up. Fr. Wellington 90.

Fel Plymouth

beaches. Chicoro's most popular hotel. Modern and absolutely first-class. Rooms comfortable. Hot water. Convalescent known as "cleanest." Electric golf carts on beach with bath. \$1.50 up. Near station, the most convenient for getting to Point Reyes National Seashore. Phone 4270.

HILANDERS. 18 miles from Los Angeles. Hotel on North Shore. Large rooms with built-in baths. Private porches, large lawns. Wilson av., San Francisco. Two blocks from lake.

KALIS - A NEW FIDELITY ROOM HOTEL. Handmade furniture. View of Lake Park, bloom-filled lawn. Fine comfort of a home with the best value for money. Privately owned. Call 741-11. St. Ph. Bk. Fr. 9100.

LAKESIDE HOTEL. Conveniently located near city center. Full kitchenette and also private bathroom. Also view of lake. Wilson Av., San Francisco. Phone 4197.

OCEAN SHORE HOTEL.

AERICAN PALM, KEN 2261. Large room, with and without bath. Superior service. Free parking lot. 1434 Hyde Park Blvd.

Pacific Mills Park, Pacific Mills, Inc. Open daily except Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday. Remodeled American Plan. Single occupancy. Phone 3277.

YACHTS AND BOATS. Available at 234. Strictly approved boats. \$20 per month for one or two boats. CALIFORNIA 1840.

TET MAEBURNE

Hotel maeburne, 2 blocks to lake and city. Situated on hillside overlooking town. Phone 4670. Cafe. Y 3100. Room 1200 and 2000s. Single-bed, safe, reasonable rates. Accommodations for automobile repairs. \$1 to \$5 per day; \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86, \$87, \$88, \$89, \$90, \$91, \$92, \$93, \$94, \$95, \$96, \$97, \$98, \$99, \$100, \$101, \$102, \$103, \$104, \$105, \$106, \$107, \$108, \$109, \$110, \$111, \$112, \$113, \$114, \$115, \$116, \$117, \$118, \$119, \$120, \$121, \$122, \$123, \$124, \$125, \$126, \$127, \$128, \$129, \$130, \$131, \$132, \$133, \$134, \$135, \$136, \$137, \$138, \$139, \$140, \$141, \$142, \$143, \$144, \$145, \$146, \$147, \$148, \$149, \$150, \$151, 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\$724, \$725, \$726, \$727, \$728, \$729, \$730, \$731, \$732, \$733, \$7

On Saturdays during July and August This Store Closes at 1 P. M.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

Of War Time Interest
This Week

The American Club in London—That the war makes for a closer linking of England with America each day brings additional proof. One of the pleasantest is the creation of a handsome club in London, entirely the gift of English people, for American Officers. The magnificent house of Lord Leconfield in Chesterfield Gardens, Mayfair, with its wealth of priceless Van Dycks, has been given for the purpose.

Every American Officer is welcome at this London Club, which offers practically every feature of the most modern American Club in this "ancient center of fashionable London".

"Food Will Win—Don't Waste It"—a slogan with which the War—Don't all are familiar and which gives everybody a chance to be a soldier. The United States Food Administration has supplied us with various hints on how it would like people to use foods now, and these will appear from time to time in our daily announcements.

Thrift Stamps—All your old gold, silver and platinum can be converted into War Savings and Thrift Stamps. See the two gas furnaces from our Jewelry Workroom which are at work these days in Aisle 9, First Floor, Wabash Avenue.

The Standard Bearer—Five allegorical windows on State Street, just south of the Main Entrance, visualize in dramatic fashion those who carry the Standards of the Great Allies in battle. Backgrounds which are volumes in themselves, and the faithful interpretation of the characteristics of each nation, make these Windows worth every one's seeing.

100 Oriental Rugs
for Clearance

WE have selected from our stock about 100 Rugs, ranging in size from 2x4 feet to 12x24 feet. These were purchased at a time when Oriental Rug prices were at their lowest and we are absolutely sure that these are among the best offerings of the year. Prices range from the small size at \$15 to the large room size at \$2,000. A great opportunity for people furnishing new homes or adding new Rugs to old ones.

Third Floor, Wabash Avenue.

Wicker
Bird Cages

Special, \$8.50

THIS Wicker Bird Cage, with Stand, in old ivory, is fitted with seed cups and metal pan which can be removed for cleaning. Height of stand, 75 inches. Our assortment of brass and decorated Bird Cages is very large and almost any kind desired can be found here. Prices range from \$3.50 to \$20.

First Floor, Household Furnishings Section.

"Blue Rose"

Toilet Preparations

as exquisite as their names—made in our own laboratories and of an assured purity. Summerline charm and comfort are greatly enhanced by their use.

Face Powder—various tints—box, \$1.50.
Toilem Powder—white and flesh—box, 40c.
Perfume—1 oz. bottle, \$2.50; 2 oz., \$5.
Toilet Water—4 oz. bottle, \$2.50; 8 oz., \$4.50.
Sachet—1 oz., \$1.
Greaseless Cream—tube, 25c.

First Floor, North Room.

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA—

"We Are Going to Counterattack"

"We regret being unable on this occasion to follow the counsels of our masters, the French, but the American flag has been forced to retire. This is unendurable and none of our soldiers would understand their not being asked to do whatever is necessary to re-establish a situation which is humiliating to us and unacceptable to our country's honor. We are going to counterattack."

This was the reply sent by an American general to a French commander, who after the Franco-American troops were forced to retire south of the Marne, urged that a counterattack be postponed.

Fiber Silk Weaves of
Great ModishnessTricolette, Drop-stitch Jersey
and Baronette Satin

THE patriotic reason for wearing Silks has inspired the designers to make them even lovelier than in past seasons, and of a diversity of weight and style which fits every tailored and dress need. Particularly do these favored fiber silk weaves meet the fashionable demands for one piece frocks and separate skirts, tailored suits and capes. Their favor for Autumn is assured.

Baronette Satins—the original, desirable quality, 40 inches wide, navy, gold, flesh tint, rose, taupe, light gray, black and white, a yard, \$4.50.

Drop-stitch Jerseys—36 inches wide, in various colors, a yard, \$5.50.

Tricolette Silk Jerseys—36 inches wide, in exquisite pigeon, mignon, sailor blue, rubber, fan, peacock, khaki brown, navy, black and white. A yard, \$7.50.

Second Floor, South Room.

Scalloped-edged
Bedspread Sets,
\$3.75

A SPECIAL pricing, made during the Mid-Summer Sale of Household Linens, and bringing a substantial saving. Full size Spreads, with bolster cover, scalloped to match, Marseilles pattern, a set, \$3.75.

Second Floor, North Room.

Midsummer Sale of
Household Linens

ALREADY three weeks of heavy selling attest our patrons' appreciation of these savings. The assortments are still great, and—with the impending scarcity of Linens—the prices are so interesting, every housekeeper will wish to add to her supplies.

Heavy Huck Towels—Soft absorbent, doz., \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.65, \$3.
Hemmed Union Huck Towels—Recommended for wear, a doz., \$4 and \$5.50.
Hemstitched Union Huck Towels—A dozen, \$6, \$7.50, \$9.

Discontinued Patterns—Sharply Reduced for Immediate Clearance
Attractive floral pattern Cloths—Excellent quality, 2x2 yards each, \$9.50 and \$10.50. 2 1/4 x 2 1/4, each \$13 and \$14.50.
Medium Size Napkins—to match, a dozen, \$11 and \$11.50.

Hemstitched All Linen Huck Towels—A dozen, \$12.
Hemmed Bleached Bath Towels—Dozen, \$2.75, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$4.75, \$6.
Satin Damask Table Cloths—All linen, 2x2 yards, each, \$5.
Satin Damask Napkins—Pure linen, size 22x22, dozen, \$6.

Dinner Size Napkins—to match, a dozen, \$14 and \$15.
Other Sized Cloths reduced proportionately. Various attractive patterns from which to choose.
Second Floor, North Room.

The Annual Selling of
"Seconds" of Percale Sheets
and Pillow Cases

EVERY year we take the accumulation of "Seconds" from the mill which makes these fine bed cottons, and price them specially for immediate selling. This year the assortment shows wide variety in size, and—due to great care and rigid inspection on the part of the mill—the imperfections are slight and do not affect the wearing quality of the Sheets and Cases.

These Special Prices Should Appeal
to Every Home Maker

Sheets: 90x108, each, \$3.75
Sheets: 81x108, each, \$3.50
Sheets: 72x108, each, \$3.25
Sheets: 65x108, each, \$3
Sheets: 65x99, each, \$2.75
Cases: 45x38 1/2, each, 75c
Cases: 42x38 1/2, each, 70c
Second Floor, North Room, State.

Tumblers and Lemonade Glasses—Reduced



HOW much more refreshing and appetizing are cold drinks when served in appropriate, dainty glasses! Our selection, teeming with hundreds of patterns and designs, meets with every need for the Summer.

Etched Table Tumblers, 10c. **Etched Lemonade Glasses, 18c.** **Bellshape Tumblers, 10c.**
Star Cut Lemonade Glasses, 20c. **Grape Cut Tumblers, 10c.** **Concave Colonial Tumblers, 12c.**
Light Cut Tumblers, 10c. **Colonial Tumblers, 10c.** **Star Cut Grape Juice Tumblers, 15c.**
Glass Compotes—For cut lemon, sweetmeats, or cakes, **Glass Spoons**—With large blue or orange bowls and blue or topaz, 50c.
Lemonade or Iced Tea Spoons—Hollow stem; blue, coral, amber, or crystal bowls, 10c.
Second Floor, Wabash Avenue.

A Clearance of Odd Pieces of
Summer Furniture

TO those who have postponed buying Summer Furniture, because of unfavorable weather conditions, this Clearance offers an excellent opportunity to purchase quality Furniture at radically reduced prices. Pieces for porch, lawn, sun parlor, breakfast room, and other rooms of the home.

Reed Furniture **Old Hickory Furniture** **Fibre Swings**
Maple Furniture **Breakfast Room Furniture** **Rush Fibre Furniture**
Willow Furniture **Enameled Furniture** **Lawn Umbrellas**

Fourth Floor, State Street.

Blum's
CONGRESS HOTEL
AND ANNEX
524 MICHIGAN BOUL.

FINAL CLEARANCE

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN FROCKS

Dresses of French voile, handkerchief linen, ging-ham, chiffon and organdy, former values up to \$75.00, **\$25.00**

Khaki cool, tricot, taffeta, organdy and chiffon frocks, all stunning models that formerly sold up to \$95.00, **\$45.00**

Afternoon and dinner frocks—fashioned of beautiful materials such as shantung, crepe de chine, foulard, figured chiffon and silk tricolette, formerly sold as high as \$125.00. This lot embraces the choicest ready-to-wear frocks in our collection, **\$55.00**

COATS AND CAPES—VERY SPECIAL

About 50 coats and capes of duvetyne, bolivia, wool velour, tricotine and other smart fabrics—former values up to \$125.00, **\$45 & \$65**

WONDERFUL VALUES IN SUITS

50 suits in this lot—materials the very best and models the smartest and most attractive of the season, formerly sold as high as \$100.00, **\$25.00**

RESORTS AND HOTELS. RESORTS AND HOTELS.

REST AT THE
CHATEAU LAKE LOUISE

Amid Swiss scenes in the Canadian Pacific Rockies—windows framing million dollar pictures of peaks and glaciers. In the Lake, ever changing, is Beauty herself, as nearly visible to mortal eyes as she may ever be. The water, beyond the flowers, is green, always a different green. Then a little wind awakes in the distance and ruffles the surface, yard by yard, covering it with a myriad of tiny wrinkles, till the lake is milky and the rest still sleeps. And at length the whole is set and the sun catches the land Lake Louise is a web of laughter, the opal distillation of all the buds of all the Spring.

In the Heart of the
CANADIAN
PACIFIC
ROCKIES

Rides, drives, Alpine climbing with Swiss guides, trails to Lakes in the clouds, boating, metropolitan cuisine.

Get to know Canada better—she's your nearest ally.

ASK FOR RESORT TOUR No. N-18.
THOR. J. WALL,
Gen. Agt. Pac. Div.
Canadian Pacific Railway,
148 South Clark Street,
Chicago, Ill.
Reasonable Rates

Ship Eggs Safely
By Parcel Post in Diamond
Parcel Post Egg Carriers

Thousands of people are buying fresh—from the farm—eggs direct from the farmers and receiving them safely at their own doors in Diamond Parcel Post Egg Carriers.
Made in Steel 1 to 8 Dozen Can Be Used Repeatedly Light Weight—Strong Carriers Order from Your Dealer
MANUFACTURED BY
Diamond Box Mfg. Co.
Minneapolis, Minn.
These Carriers Can Be Purchased from
Marshall Field & Co.
Mandel Brothers
Carson Pirie Scott & Co.

BIG BARGAINS THIS WEEK

as it never happened before, we have secured for all kinds of Furniture
5 Pieces \$7.00
Sleeper
Made of best European Belgian Oak
Write or phone and one of our men will call and show you the quality and value of our goods
FREE delivery and removal
Call for Catalogue
American Slipcover Co.
Room 425 Orchestra Building
235 S. Michigan. Phone North 999

To Those Who Cannot Serve
at the FrontTHE KINZIE CLUB
OF CHICAGO

as RUSH ST. Please Register at
Organized for WAR WORK and to promote
CITIZENSHIP, offers an opportunity for men and women of all ages to make their spare time and personal service a real factor in the supreme effort of OUR COUNTRY.

Get in Touch with Us

You can be sure of finding a way to have an active part in this great war time effort

The Grand Hotel Mackinac Island, Mich.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
LOGAN BALLARD & JOSEPH BALLARD

Send your vacation in Minnesota this year. Write today for descriptive New Book. Free on request.
Ten Thousand Lakes of Minnesota Association
1101 Commerce Building, 6th Floor, Chicago

OAKWOOD GREEN LAKE, WISCONSIN

Hotel and cottages; private bath; with hot and cold water; golf, tennis, fishing, boating. Booklet.
RATES
HOTEL FORT SHELBY \$1.50 to \$3.00
Detroit, Mich.

Book of Facts

a compilation of statistical data invaluable to any man who is interested in merchandising or advertising in The Central West. Write on your letterhead to The Chicago Tribune and a copy will be mailed to you.

RESORTS—FOREIGN

Ocean Travel.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK—GLASGOW

Anchor Line Steamer for \$1 and onwards
ANCHOR LINE CLIMAX BUILDING
S. W. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph Streets
Telephone Central 1224

ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE
Passenger Service
Montreal—Glasgow

For rates, etc., apply to any of our agents or
Cassidy Bldg., S. W. Cor. Dearborn & Randolph Sts.
Telephone Central 1224

Every Man Who Spends
Money for Advertising

should obtain and study the
BOOK OF FACTS now being
distributed by The Tribune.
Write on your letterhead and copy will be mailed.

What I Do
With the Left-Overs

Sunday, of course, we had roast beef, and, being a hungry family, there wasn't much left for Monday night's dinner. There was still some meat, you know, but it was not exactly presentable. So I chopped it up fine, added a bit of spaghetti that I had in the house, mixed in some stewed tomatoes, and favored the combination with Al Sauce, which isn't the worstest thing, but is just about the most delicious touch of inspiration that any dish can enjoy. I cooked my leftovers in a buttered covered casserole, in a slow oven, and when Jim got through with that dish he said he was going to have left-overs every night. He says it is my way of cooking the fine, and I wouldn't have him think anything else, but really it is Al Sauce—Advertisement.



DESKS

Typing, Copying, Filing Cabinets, Largest Selection, Lowest Prices.
The Globe-Warwick Company, 11 North Wabash and 61 South Wabash St.

The Chicago Tribune

Bureau of School Information,
Room 520, Tribune Bldg.

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